The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2424. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN WAR.

THE FRENCH PASS THE ADDA.

A Proclamation of Napoleon III. to the Lombards.

Garibaldi Captures Bergamo and Threatens the Tyrol.

The Austrians in Full Retreat from Lombardy.

They Evacuate Pavia, Piacenza and the Roman Legations.

Lord Palmerston Prime Minister of England.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL FOREIGN SECRETARY.

THE RUSSIAN WAR CIRCULAR.

Miscellaneous and Financial Intelligence.

CONSOLS 93 1-4@93 3-4.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Declining.

The screw-steamer *Bremen*, Captain WESSELS, from Southampton, June 14, arrived here last evening.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, June 11.

The screw-steamer *Borussia* arrived at Southampton the evening of Monday, June 13.

The news by this arrival is three days later and of great interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Official Bulletins—French, Sardinian, and Austrian Accounts—The Retreat of the Austrians—The Advance of the Allies.

TURIN, Friday, June 10.

The Austrians have definitely evacuated Pavia, and are said to be at Lodi. The allied armies are advancing. General GARIBALDI occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and then, having learned that 1,500 Austrians were coming from Brescia, sent a detachment to meet them, which, though inconsiderable in number, nevertheless beat the enemy.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.

The Austrians have evacuated Piacenza after having destroyed the citadel and the other fortifications. They abandoned to the Allies a great quantity of provisions, cannon and ammunition. Our troops entered the town, invited by the municipality.

The Austrians have been reinforced at Brescello, a village in Modena.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.

The official bulletin published to-day confirms the news of the evacuation of Pavia and Lodi by the Austrians. After having crossed the river Adda the enemy destroyed the bridges.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11—P. M.

The Austrians evacuated Piacenza yesterday, after having blown up the citadel.

The *Moniteur* also says that the statement put forth by certain journals that the Papal Nuncio has officiated at Vienna in the religious ceremony of calling down the protection of Heaven on the Austrian arms is untrue.

VERONA, Saturday, June 11—*viâ* Vienna.

The seat of the chief Government authorities of Lombardy has been transferred to Mantua.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 11.

The Duchess of Parma arrived yesterday at Verona. The Parmesan troops have gone to Modena, at their own inclination, and with the consent of the Duke of Modena.

PARIS, Saturday, June 11.

An announcement posted up at the Bourse states that Bergamo has been taken by GARIBALDI. The Austrians have evacuated Lodi.

MILAN, Sunday, June 12.

A part of the French army has passed the River Adda without striking a blow. In the hurry of their retreat from Piacenza the enemy abandoned a great number of cannon and magazines full of provisions and ammunition.

TURIN, Sunday, June 12.

A telegraph dispatch from Bologna announces that the Austrians have evacuated that town.

BOLOGNA, Sunday, June 12.

The Austrians have evacuated Ancona, and are retiring by land in the direction of Ferrara.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 12.

The following official news has been received: BENEDEK's corps was again attacked at Melegnano on the 9th. Loss, between 200 and 300 men.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 12.

The total loss at Palestro on May 31 was 15 officers and 513 men killed, 1 General, 23 officers, and 878 men wounded, and 6 officers and 774 men missing.

GARIBALDI's corps threatens the Southern Tyrol, from Val Canonica, Val Trompia and Bagolino.

It is reported that the French fleet in the Adriatic received powerful reinforcements yesterday, and it is expected that a landing of troops will soon be attempted on the coast between Venice and Trieste.

It is not positively known where General GYULAI's head-quarters now are, but probably at Mantua.

Prince METTERNICH died yesterday.

TURIN, Sunday, June 12.

Last night the Austrians left Bologna, taking the direction of Modena.

After their departure a popular demonstration took place, expressing the sense of the public in favor of the national cause.

TRIESTE, Monday, June 13.

The Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN has arrived here.

From the 1st of July next the coupons of the National Loan will no longer be accepted by the tax-collectors of the provinces of Venice.

VIENNA, Monday, June 13—Evening.

Piacenza, Ancona, and Bologna have been evacuated.

The Austrians destroyed the fortifications of Piacenza before they left it.

PARIS, Monday, June 13—Evening.

The *Patrie* says that the Austrians have completely evacuated the States of the Church, including even Ferrara. The same paper also states that the people of Parma have asked that French troops may be sent into their country.

VIENNA, Monday, June 13.

The Austrian *Correspondence* of this evening contains the following:

The Austrians at the battle of Malegnano, yielded only to the decidedly superior force of the enemy, and retired, unpursued, in perfect order.

Piacenza has been evacuated by our troops, and the walls and citadel have been blown up.

The garrison was successful in joining the chief body of the army.

The war steamer *Curtatone* arrived on the 12th inst. in Zara from Ancona, bringing the news that the Austrians had evacuated that town.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "There are rumors in military circles that the Emperor's return to Paris may be looked for soon, and that perhaps Marshal PELISSIER will get the command in chief of the army of Italy."

The Paris correspondent to the London *Post* says: "The news from Vienna is warlike. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will take the command of the army himself, acting on the defensive, it is believed, and taking up the line of the Adda.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGNANO—ALLIED AND AUSTRIAN BULLETINS.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.

Private letters have been received from Milan to the 9th inst. respecting the battle of Malegnano.

On the arrival of an Austrian division from Pavia the fight began at midday. The enemy was strongly intrenched in the cemetery and in a farm-house. Our troops, under General LADMIRAULT, attacked these positions.

Our left wing took the chateau and then fell upon the village. The Austrians, being outflanked, withdrew and barricaded themselves in the private houses. The Zouaves sustained a murderous hand-to-hand conflict and drove out the enemy. The right wing of our army, under General FOREY, was not required to assist in the battle. Colonel PAULZE-IVOI was killed, and 500 Zouaves were put *hors de combat*.

The Austrians, who were 30,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners.

The battle lasted nine hours. At 11 P. M. a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, intending to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following is a dispatch from the Major-General to the Minister of War:

MILAN, June 9.

After the victory of Magenta the Austrians made a precipitate flight from Milan, leaving in the citadel 41 bronze cannon, a great quantity of ammunition and provisions in abundance, retreating towards Lodi and Pavia. On the 8th his Majesty the Emperor gave orders to Marshal BARAGUAY d'HILLIERS to occupy the position of Malegnano, (Marignano,) whence we menaced, at the same time, two of the retreating columns of the enemy; but the Austrians, who fully comprehended all the importance of holding Malegnano to cover their retreat, taking advantage of the remains of the fortifications surrounding the town, had strongly barricaded themselves therein.

Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, who arrived before the place at 4 o'clock, immediately gave orders for the attack in front by the divisions of BAZAINE and ADMIRAULT, while at the same moment the division of General FOREY was ordered to turn the place. The battle lasted at least three hours.

The enemy opposed a most energetic resistance to the efforts of our soldiers, and were dislodged by the bayonet from intrenchment to intrenchment, and from house to house, and only withdrew at 7 in the evening, leaving the place covered with dead, one of their cannons in our possession, and about a thousand prisoners.

This splendid result, however, has been dearly purchased, our loss amounting to 50 officers and 800 men killed and wounded.

We learn at this moment that the Austrians have evacuated Pavia and Lodi, and recrossed the Adda destroying the bridges.

AUSTRIAN REPORTS,

VERONA, June 10 (*viâ* Vienna.)

The following is official:

"On the 8th of June Gen. URBAN, at Canonica, and the 8th *Corps d'Armée*, at Malegnano, were engaged in sanguinary fights. The enemy, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrian army has therefore passed the Adda in good order and is nearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken, and they are longing for a decisive battle."

VIENNA, Sunday Evening, June 12.

The following official news has been received: "BENEDEK's corps was again attacked at Malegnano on the 9th. Loss between 200 and 300 men."

VIENNA, Monday.

The *Austrian Correspondence* of this evening contains the following:

"The Austrians, at the battle of Malegnano, yielded only to the decidedly superior force of the enemy, and retired unpursued in perfect order."

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA—FURTHER DETAILS AND REPORTS.

REPORT OF COUNT GIULAI, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMY, TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

YOUR MAJESTY—With the most profound respect I hasten to forward to your Majesty, by Col. WEISSEIMMEL, of the General Staff, a brief account of the battle of Magenta, which, at a later period, will be completed by a detailed description of an action which was glorious for the arms of your Majesty, though its result was imperfect (*geschmälert.*)

At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of June Lieutenant-General Count Clam, who was in position at Magenta with about 7,000 of his own men and the 2d Army Corps, informed me that large masses of the enemy were appproaching the *tête-de-pont* which he, a few days before, had quitted, as it was not adapted for defence.

At 8½ in the morning, the time at which Count CLAM's report reached me, the troops were thus distributed: The division Reischach of the Seventh Corps was at Corbetto, and that under Lieutenant-General LILLIA at Castelletto. The Third Corps was at Abbiate Grasso; the Eighth Corps was marching between Binasco and Bestazzo; and the Ninth Corps was on the Po, below Pavia. I ordered the corps to advance immediately, and directed the Third and Fifth *Corps d'Armée* to take the enemy in his right flank, should he attempt to make an attack from San Martino. It was already known to me, on the preceding day, that the enemy had crossed the Ticino near Turbigo, and I expected the main attack would be made from that place. The Division Cordon, belonging to the First Corps, had been sent towards Turbigo, and, being attacked there, and subsequently at Buffalora, was obliged to retreat.

I ordered Lieutenant-General Count CLAM to maintain his position at Magenta, and desired the other corps to advance with all speed.

The attack of the enemy began at noon, and, being superior in force, he succeeded in obtaining possession of the dam of the Naviglio (a canal,) and of the Ponte di Magenta. He suffered a tremendous loss, but the dam and the intersected (*coupirt*) ground enabled him to establish himself there (at Ponte di Magenta,) at 2 o'clock. About this time I had gone with my staff to Magenta, and was making my dispositions.

When the foremost line began to give way, the Division under Lieutenant-General Baron REISCHACH was ordered to retake Pote di Magenta. I rode to Robecco to point out to the Third Corps the way to the enemy's right flank. Shortly after my arrival at Robecco the retaking of Ponte di Magenta and the capture of a rifled gun were announced to me.

The columns of the Third Corps, which were full of confidence, now advanced. General RAMMING led his brigade along the east bank of the Naviglio. The brigade Hartung passed between the canal and Carpengago, and the brigade Durfeld followed them as a reserve. General WETZLAR's brigade was directed towards the road, which is in the low ground near the Ticino. While these brigades were advancing, the division under Lieutenant-General REISCHACH was again repulsed, although it—and more particularly the brigade under General LEBZELTERN—had gallantly withstood several attacks. The brigade Lebzeltern, with the infantry regiment Kaiser at its head, made a splendid attack on Buffaloria.

Although the enemy continually brought fresh troops into his line of battle, the appearance of the Third Corps on his flank at first produced a very good effect. The brigade Hartung, being supported by Major-General Durfeld, several times stormed Ponte Vecchio di Magenta. The position was taken, lost, taken again, and at last remained in the hands of the enemy. The 'heaps of corpses' (*leichen-massen*) proved the determined courage of both parties.

After several attacks had been made by that gallant regiment the King of the Belgians, General RAMMING's brigade was obliged to fall back on Robecco, where it remained. Towards evening the 5th Corps reached the field of battle, and the brigade Prince of Hesse made several gallant but ineffectual attempts to prevent the enemy's advancing on Magenta. This last place being attacked by a superior force, and also by troops coming from the north, the exhausted troops under Count CLAM and Prince LICHTENSTEIN were at last obliged to evacuate it. The division under Lieutenant-General LILLIA then advanced and occupied Corbetta, through which place the retreat was to be made.

As the day had begun to close in I had Robecco strongly occupied, and prepared for a fresh attack in the morning of the 5th. The enormous loss of the enemy led us to hope that he was much shaken, (*erschuttert*,) and the courage on all occasions displayed by our troops induced us to believe that a renewed attack would be successful.

As we have prisoners belonging to nearly all the regiments of the French army, it must be concluded all the enemy's reserves were brought into action. On our side the Fifth and Eighth Corps, and a division of the Third Corps, were not engaged, and, being fresh troops, could have turned the scale in our favor. All this I had taken into consideration, and only waited for an account of the exact positions of the troops and their losses in order to make arrangements for renewing the attack.

I now learn that the troops of the First and Second *Corps d'Armée*, which had suffered most from the first attacks of the enemy, had already moved to the rear, and could not again be brought to the field of battle, unless they made a fatiguing march during the night. The troops in question continued their march at 3 o'clock in the morning, so that they must have reached their destination by the time at which I should have been prepared to send them to the front again. Under such circumstances, it was necessary to make a retreat; and it was my aim to keep the corps which were still ready for action intact, in order that they might protect the others.

Accordingly, at 5 in the morning, the gallant regiment Grand Duke of Hesse once more stormed Ponte di Magenta, in order to facilitate the retrograde movement. It was the last effort of a brave regiment—says Lieutenant General Prince SCHWARZENBERG in his report—which on the preceding day had had 25 officers wounded, and one staff officer and nine captains killed, without once hesitating to attack, and without displaying irresolution when repulsed.

The enemy having been driven back to Magenta, an orderly retreat was made. I believe I can confidently conclude that the enemy, in spite of his superiority, paid a high price for the possession of Magenta, and that he will do your Majesty's army the justice to acknowledge that it did not yield to a brave and numerically superior force until after an heroic contest.

I am not able to give any neerer details concerning the action, as, under the circumstances, timely returns from the different troops could not be acquired. I believe to be near the truth in saying that we had between 4,000 and 5,000 killed and wounded, and that the enemy certainly had half as many more. Lieutenant-General Baron REISCHACH was shot through the hip, and Generals LEBZELTERN and DURFELD through the arm. I will not neglect to forward to your Majesty a more detailed account as soon as the separate reports have come in, and to mention the names of those who particularly distinguished themselves. GYULAI, Feldzeugmeister.

Head-quarters, Belgiojoso, June 6, 1859.

PROCLAMATION OF FRANCIS-JOSEPH.

The Emperor of Austria issued on the 8th inst., the following order of the day:

The army, recollecting its ancient reputation, showed in the battle fought at Magenta against a superior force what heroism and devotion for me and for the country are capable of.

I thank the army in my own name and in the name of the country, and have given orders that the names of those who were the bravest among the brave shall be made known to me. FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

Head-quarters, Verona, June 8, 1859.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

[The following letters descriptive of the conflict at Magenta, are from the pen of Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, whose chronicle of the Crimean and Indian wars has been the admiration of all readers.—ED. TIMES.]

PONTE DI MAGENTI, Sunday, June 5.

The same day, namely, on the 2d inst., when the allies advanced towards the passage of Turbigo, another column was sent by the main road from Novara to Milan to the Ponte di Buffalora. It was the Guards to whom the honor was reserved to first pass the Ticino. The division of the Voltigeurs commanded by General CAMOU, went the Ponte di Turbigo, while the division of the Guards commanded by General WIMPFFEN, consisting of the Grenadiers and the Zouaves, advanced towards the Ponte di Buffalora. As every one knows who has traveled in these parts, this latter bridge is the great passage from Milan to the west, it being the point where the routes from Turin and the Simplon pass the Ticino. It was to have been likewise the point where the railways from Milan and Turin was to have been joined by a bridge over the Ticino. The possession of this passage was, consequently, of the greatest importance to both parties. In order to assure it the Austrians, when they were still in their fortifying humor, threw up formidable *têtes de pont* on this side of the water, on the heights of San Martino, so called from a hostelry of that name which is close to the range of buildings where formerly the Sardinian frontier custom-house and police bureau stood. As those who have been this way must remember, the cultivation which is so jealous of every inch of soil in this rich plain, ceases when the road approaches the Ticino, and the buildings of San Martino appear in sight. An open space, with a little brushwood and a good deal of heath, which one would scarcely expect to find so close to rice fields, takes its place. The country all about is one continued plain as far as the eye can penetrate through the rows of trees, which begin further on, together with all other signs of cultivation; the only exception to this is a little hillock half a mile further north, at the foot of which one of the canalized branches of the Ticino flows. A by-road, recently constructed, runs close by this hillock, and passes by a stone bridge down to the edge of the water, where, turning abruptly to the south, it leads down to the stone bridge of Buffalora. This bridge was blown up by the Austrians, and thus one of the passages to the great bridge was cut off. Before the mainroad itself a most elaborate *tête de pont* was constructed; beginning at the edge of the plateau, before it dips down suddenly towards the river, it encloses the railway line which runs to the right of the road towards the Ticino, and takes in the whole range of buildings at San Martino, after which a long 'curtain' extends perhaps half a furlong to the north towards an isolated house, used, I believe, formerly as a guard house, and there another flanking work is constructed corresponding to the first, and forming with it a kind of horn-work, provided with ditch, parapet, and embrasures for guns. The whole must occupy at least an area of from half to three quarters of a square mile. I give you this lengthy description in order to show how determined the Austrians were to keep a footing on the Piedmontese side of the Ticino, and that it was not quite their own good will which made them abandon such laboriously constructed works. Had it not been for this consideration such well taught engineers as the Austrian army possesses could not have overlooked how awkward the defence of so magnificent work would be, which would require considerable forces, and had for its line of retreat an open road descending gently towards the river, and, as well as the bridge itself, completely commanded from above.

I don't know whether the Austrians gave up their original idea of keeping a footing in Piedmont, or whether they thought twice before they exposed a considerable force to a possible retreat through a dangerous defile, certain it is that they abandoned their elaborate works as the allies approached, and withdrew to the other side of the river, leaving 15 pieces of artillery behind them. There is a magnificent stone bridge over the Ticino at this point, constructed on arches of solid blocks of granite, strong enough for a railway bridge, for which purpose I believe it was originally constructed. When the Austrians retired they tried to blow up this bridge, but were not quite so successful as at Vercelli. They had mined the second pier from the opposite bank, with the intention of making a gap between the second and third arches. The mine exploded, and the upper part of the pier was destroyed, but the arches which it supported, instead of falling into the water, have sunk only on the *débris* of the pier, on which they rest at present. Although shaken and disturbed in their equilibrium, they are still solid enough to bear, not only the traffic of foot soldiers and horsemen, but even of carriages and guns. The gaps left between the single stones by the explosion have been covered with planks, and the bridge serves its purpose.

The day when the first columns of the allies appeared and took possession of the bridge, a reconnoissance was made some little distance towards the Ponte di Magenta on this side, where the Canal Naviglio Grand runs down parallel with the Po. It was found occupied, and the enemy showed his presence by some cannon shots, which he fired from guns posted both on the high road and railway, which run here at a little distance from each other. The passage at Turbigo being effected, and a sufficient body of troops sent across to coöperate by attacking the right flank of the enemy at Buffalora and Magenta, Gen. WIMPFFEN received yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the order to advance with the Third Regiment of the Grenadiers and the Zouaves of the Guard. The only object of this early advance was to protect the throwing of another bridge over the Ticino. With only two guns of the horse artillery of the Guard and his brigade he debouched along the road. Four solid little houses, in which formerly the guards and engineers of the road resided, formed the starting point from the bridge. The road itself leads in a straight line to the passage over the canal at Ponte di Magenta, distant about three kilometres, or about two miles from the bridge. It is an unusually high causeway, in most parts from twenty to thirty feet above the well irrigated fields, which evidently once formed the swamps of the river, and have been reclaimed by the industry of man. The Canal Naviglio Grande, which has been constructed with a view to fertilize these low lands of the Ticino down to Abbiate Grasso, supplies the waters necessary for the irrigation of the fields, and is conveyed to them by little open conduits of several feet in width, which divide the fields, and the borders of which are planted, as usual, with the never-failing willow and poplar tree.

At the same point as the road the causeway on which the railway was to run starts from the bridge; leaving the bridge, this causeway diverges to the right, and runs on in a straight line till about half a mile from the canal, when it suddenly turns to the left, and crosses the canal not more than 150 yards from the road. The canal itself, which starts from the Ticino near Oleggio and Tornavento, is kept along behind the first rise of the ground from the Lombard side of the Ticino, by which means a sufficiently high level is obtained for the irrigation of the low lands. The first rise of the ground, which evidently marks the boundary of the former bed of the river before it was contracted by the hand of man, is very sudden near the Ponte di Magenta, and corresponds to the elevation of the ground on the other side. All along the line from Buffalora on the left of the road to Ponte di Magenta and Robecco to the right, it has an average height of at least 60 to 70 feet, and is covered with vines, trellised in the usual Italian manner, from top to bottom, in successive steep terraces. If you look at the map, you will find the village of Buffalora lying to the left of the road about a mile or so, and on passing on to Ponte di Magenta, you leave it to your left rear. Both the canal and the heights through which it is cut take at Buffalora a more easterly direction, and when you arrive by the gradually rising road to the heights, you see them in a semicircle to your left, from Buffalora to the high road. To your right they continue straight on to the causeway intended for the railway, and then recede in the direction of Robecco.

If I am clear enough in my description you must see that this position, where the Austrians were posted, has the effect of a gigantic 'curtain,' with Buffalora as a bastion to protect it. The road from the bridge to Buffalora to the left, the main road direct to Ponte di Magenta, in the centre, and the railway causeway to the right, form the approaches to the front of this formidable position. About a hundred yards or so in the rear of this position runs the canal, perhaps 30 feet wide, between steep banks of very little less height than from the low plain up to the top of the heights themselves. The roads, which gradually ascend to about one-half of the total height from the plain, pass through the rut by a cutting. Both at the main road and the causeway of the railway the earth for raising them above the surrounding plain has been taken from the heights themselves, by which means two large open spaces have been formed on the same level with the causeways themselves. These two open spaces, almost square, resemble two redoubts, of which the edges of the heights form the gigantic parapets. In order to increase the illusion the Austrians, who occupied the top of the heights, and could keep their reserves in the interior, had provided them with *banquettes*, on which their infantry took position; the causeway of the railway was barricaded at the point where it passes through the heighths, and guns placed so as to sweep the approach. At the entrance of the mainroad only two guns were placed. The two bridges over the canal, as well as the third at Buffalora, had been mined, to blow them up in case of need.

Against this position, then, General WIMPFFEN advanced with the Third Regiment of Grenadiers, commanded by Colonel METMAN, and a section of the Horse Artillery of the Guard, and the Zouvas of the Guard in support. While this column advanced on the main road the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers was sent by the road the left to attack the position of Buffalora in front. They were received by the enemy's artillery, to which the French Horse Artillery replied vigorously and with success, as one can see from carcasses of horses and men which one finds on the road even now after more than 24 hours of burrying.

In spite of the danger of advancing with so small a force against so formidable a position, the column on the main road was on the point of assaulting the heights from which the enemy's artillery would annoy the construction of the bridge, when the order came to halt and turn back. The plan was to turn the position on its right flank by the corps of General MCMAHON, of Crimean fame, which having passed the day before at Turbigo, and driven the enemy from the position occupied by him, was to have advanced on Buffalora and Magenta. The columns were accordingly withdrawn out of range of the enemy's shot until the sound of artillery and musketry to the left announced that General MCMAHON's corps had come up and was engaged with the enemy. This was about noon. As soon as this took place, the new order for advancing came, and on went the gallant column. In order not to expose the men too much the Third Grenadiers were ordered down into the fields to the right of the road, where, in échelons of battalions, they advanced steadily, in spite of the hail of projectiles which greeted them in front and flank, and the difficulties of the soft ground intersected by ditches. They had severe losses, but this only animated them to a quicker advance. The ground close by the left of the causeway of the railway, which, at the point where they made their way through the heights, is, as I said before, only distant a couple of hundred yards from the main road, was chosen as the point of attack. Although even steeper than anywhere else, and better prepared for defence, this point was less exposed to the flanking fire from the left, to which an advance from the main road would have exposed the advancing column.

When at a little distance from the height, which by the intersection of the causeway of the railway forms an angle here, the order was given to charge with the bayonet, and the Grenadiers, throwing down their knapsacks, climbed up the steep height, and the next moment they were on the top and behind the barricade. The first Grenadier who reached the top, raised up his bearskin, and a hurrah of '*Vive l'Empereur!*' was the answer from his comrades, who followed close upon his steps, and had in a moment possession of the place. The enemy was flying across the iron bridge which leads over the canal, and the Grenadiers so close after him that the man who was to have put the match to the mine under the bridge was bayoneted. While some threw water on the powder in the chamber of the mine the others rushed forward to secure the archway through which the railway comes out on the heights on the other side. As soon as this was done two battalions were sent, one to the right, the other to the left to protect the flanks, while the third kept within the position gained. This success forced the enemy likewise to abandon the heights in front of the high road, against which the Zouaves advanced. He had no time to blow up the bridge, and withdrew to a cluster of houses beyond it, where formerly the Austrian Custom-house and Police-office were, and occupied the vineyards which skirt both roads from that point. The vines had been cleverly entwined, and thus a splendid shelter formed for the riflemen, while the roads themselves were swept by his artillery which had taken position further behind towards Magenta. The position was highly critical; the two regiments had, indeed, a position almost as strong as the Austrians had held before, but they were without any support, and the enemy began to show masses of troops from all sides. Columns from Robecco advanced and tried to take the position in its left flank and rear, where likewise some artillery was placed to mow down the continually thinning ranks of the grenadiers. In front greater and greater masses began to show themselves, while to the left a hail of bullets fired from the cluster of houses made the position in that direction more and more difficult. To get rid at any rate of this annoyance the Zouaves were ordered to rake the houses, three companies being sent to the support of the Grenadiers and to take the houses in rear; the rest advanced at the point of the bayonet, drove out the defenders, and not only established themselves in the houses, but cleared the ground in front, and penetrated to a farmhouse which lies a little to the right front of the position.

It was 1 o'clock, almost, and yet the gallant little band was without support from anywhere. The enemy had sufficient force to oppose to General M'MAHON's corps, besides which the broken bridges retarded his march too much to enable his diversion to have the desired effect. The columns against Buffalora found the bridge over the canal broken up, and the troops ordered as support from the rear had not yet had time to arrive. In the meantime the enemy prepared to take the offensive on his side, and to regain the lost position. New and new battalions brought up by the railway, the whistle of which was heard, began to advance to the attack of the position. To abandon the position so dearly bought would not only have been to acknowledge a defeat but likewise to make the regaining of it in front almost impossible. The enemy would have had time to blow up the bridge and thus make the position almost impregnable, and the time thus allowed would have enabled him to bring up a large part of his army to defend this position.

Everything then bade the two regiments, which at the beginning had numbered not more perhaps than 1,500 to 1 600 defenders each, to hold out as long as a man remained. And they did it, too, like men, against all the masses the enemy could bring against them. On they came, but uselessly, for their ranks being thinned by the fire from the rifles of the Zouaves and Grenadiers, they were attacked at the point of the bayonet and driven back, leaving hundreds on the field. The vineyards in front of the houses, and the two roads, the farm-yard to the right of them, were even to-day, after masses have been buried, full of their corpses. In vain were all their attempts; not only did the two regiments succeed in keeping their position, but they even advanced several times in pursuit, and in order to encounter the new masses. On one of these occasions the Zouaves to the left, and Grenadiers to the right, advanced towards the village; the skirmishers in front, who were to have been one hundred yards or so apart from each other. The ground covered with trees made it difficult to keep the distance exactly, and when two guns were advanced to keep back a new Austrian column this latter had time to carry off these two guns. One of them was retaken afterwards in the village of Magenta, but the other remains a loss. In return, the Grenadiers, in spite of their small numbers, succeeded in taking one gun and one howitzer from the enemy before any succor arrived.

This state of things lasted until 2 P. M., but the time was drawing near when, in spite of their heroic efforts, the little band would scarcely have been able to go on much longer. It had had terrific losses, their ammunition was beginning to fail, and their strength too, after two hours of gigantic fight against ever-increasing odds. At this moment a cloud of dust behind the road showed the advance of the long looked for help, and the brigade Picard of the division Renault was seen advancing. As soon as they had arrived, the Eighth Chasseurs were sent towards the village of Robecco, to the right, the Twenty-third of the line to the centre of the position, while the Ninetieth was kept in hand to be used according to circumstances. About the same time the corps of General M'MAHON had overcome the difficulties of the ground, and was attacking Magenta, while from behind battalion arrived after battalion, and several divisions were sent to the right to surround and crush the enemy. These forces carried everything before them, and forced the Austrians to so precipitate a retreat that above 5,000 prisoners' among them 73 officers, remained in the hands of the Allies. Besides the two guns taken by the Grenadiers, and which I have seen, a good many others are said to have been taken, some say as many as thirty-six. I have not seen them, and so cannot say, but even if not, the day was a glorious one for the Allies. Of the prisoners I have seen a batch of at least 50 officers myself, and one mass of 3,200 other prisoners, besides several smaller batches.

The losses on either side are supposed to be about 7,000 *hors de combat*, without the prisoners of war. From the number of dead and wounded I saw, I don't think that there is much exaggeration in this. Of course, the two regiments to whom belongs in the first instance the honor of the day, suffered most severely. The Grenadiers alone alone had 9 officers killed and 11 wounded; I don't know about the Zouaves after them the regiments which came first up to th rescue, and the corps of Generel MCMAHON engage on the other side. Two generals are among the dea —General CLAIRE and General ESPINASSE. The former met his fate in front of the position, while th latter, when bringing up his division, advanced to reconnoitre a corn-field from which shots were fired and was killed by a rifle bullet at the same moment a his aide-de-camp, who was riding near him. Thes are the details of the brilliant engagement at Pont d Magenta. You may rely upon them as true on a essential points.

MAGENTA, June 7.

The details which I sent you in my last letter about the combat at Ponte di Magenta touched only this part of the battle-field, and would be incomplete were I not to tell you what happened on the other side, at the village of Magenta itself. As I explained before, while the division of the Grenadiers of the Guard and Zouaves attacked the front of the position at Ponte di Magenta and Buffalora, General M'MAHON, now Duc de Magenta and *Maréchal de France*, received the order to advance, with the Divisions Espinasse, La Motterouge, and the division of the Chasseurs à Pied and Fusiliers de la Garde, from Turbigo, and take the Austrians posted at Magenta in their right flank and rear. In support of this force was the Sardinian army, of which several divisions had already passed the Ticino at Turbigo. From this latter place to Magenta there are on the shortest road more than 12 miles. It is only a by-road branching off from the main road leading from Turbigo towards the latter, on most places more than sufficient to allow two carriages to pass each other. The country on both sides of it is much more thickly wooded than the other side of the Ticino, and extensively planted with vineyards. I was obliged to draw your attention to this in order to show the difficulty which existed for a body of men like the Division of the Guards, from 27,000 to 30,000 strong, to march 12 miles to the battle-field. You will now better understand this difficulty if I tell you that the division of the Fusiliers and Chasseurs of the Guard, which formed the reserved, started at 7 A. M. from Turbigo, and could not take part in the battle before 4 P. M., while the *avant-garde* of the Sardinian army, formed of the division Fanti, did not reach the battle-field till 7 P. M.—too late to take any part in the action. It was noon before a sufficient number of troops had come up to engage the enemy. As you know, the attack on the other side against Ponte di Magenta and Buffalora was ordered for 10 A. M., but could not take place till noon, when the guns were heard towards the left front, in the direction of Marcello.

I spoke with an Austrian field-officer who took a prominent part in the action, was wounded and taken prisoner. He says the Austrians had no idea of an attack on their right flank from Turbigo. In general, during the whole campaign, the great difficulty they had to contend with was want of intelligence of the movements of the allies. Neither money nor threats could induce the country people to divulge anything, while, on the other side, such was the vigilance of the allies that spies were almost of no use. Thus it came that they never could make out where the chief force of the allies was, and how far they had advanced with their preparations. This explains likewise the vague incertitude which puzzled all Europe so much. They had nothing to go upon, and were obliged to feel their way about like blind men—first towards Turin, and then towards the Po and beyond it. The result was, that while they complained of the ridiculous inactivity of the allies, these after concentrated their forces on the left of their line, and the Austrians knew only where the danger threatened when they saw the allies enter Novara and appear on the Ticino. Then it was too late. They left, indeed, their positions as fast as they could, evacuated Mortara, and abandoned the Po line; but they could no longer concentrate their army in time to defend the line of the Ticino and keep the allies out of Lombardy. They brought up in all haste whatever they could collect, and posted it at Magenta and the canal, which forms a second and almost more formidable line of defence than the Ticino itself. But, although they exerted themselves to their utmost, and although they almost killed their soldiers with marching, they could only bring up a portion of the 1st (CLAM), 3d (SCHWARZENBERG), 2d (LICHTENSTEIN), and the 7th (ZOBEL) *Corps de Armée*. How great this portion was it is impossible to say with certainty; it is estimated here at 100,000 men, and certainly, from the number of regiments which are represented among the prisoners, one would be inclined to think that from 70,000 to 80,000 men must have been in the neighborhood of Magenta. They were commanded by General CLAM, whose corps had lately come from Bohemia, but had not entirely arrived; for instance, of the 72 guns which it ought to have, not more than 18 were there. But this was not of much importance, because the ground admits only a very limited use of artillery. There was likewise a division of cavalry present, but it never appeared on the foreground. Both GYULAI and HESS were present, but had nothing to do with the command. The precipitation with which the troops were brought up did not admit of their being properly taken care of, so that, besides the fatigue, they had to endure hunger, which was an additional source of weakness to them. And it was this last circumstance which must have told most, for as regards marching the French and Sardinians have done surely more in the last 10 days, and the very corps of the Duc DE MAGENTA had to make a long march in the scorching sun before arriving on the field of battle.

In complete ignorance of the movements of the Allies, and doubly deceived by the inactivity towards Turbigo and the demonstration towards Buffalora, the Austrians prepared for the attack on this latter side. When the thing came to the test, it was found that the *tête de pont* formed on the Sardinian side of the Ticino, at San Martino, was so ill-constructed, that attempting to hold it would have merely led to the sacrifice of the troops encased there. It was, therefore, determined to abandon it, and blow up the stone bridge of Buffalora. The five battalions which occupied the *tête de pont* were withdrawn on the nights of 1st and 2d, and an attempt was made to blow up the bridge, which, as you know, failed. The solid blocks of granite resisted the small quantity of powder. This seems not to have been the fault of the engineers so much as of the general direction of the whole campaign. The Austrians seem to have been so sure of their success that they never thought of retreat, and did not prepare themselves for the contingency of having to blow up the bridges. There was no blasting powder at hand, and so little ammunition to spare that, if the whole amount which was found had been taken out of the cartridges, it would not have amounted to 6 cwt. The commander telegrashed to Milan for blasting powder, which might have been sent up from Milan, and the answer returned was that there was none. This was the reason that the stone bridge over the Ticino could only be shaken, and the two bridges over the canal at Ponte Nuovo di Magenta are not injured at all. The chambers were prepared, but there was no powder to put into them. As the position in front of the bridges was of great strength, it was determined to defend it, and, not dreaming of an attack from the right, the line of battle of the Austrians went from Buffalora through Ponte di Magenta towards Robecco, or as nearly as possible parallel to the Ticino and the canal, with the reserves in the village of Magenta. The only force towards the road coming from Turbigo was a battalion which occupied one of the large isolated cascines, or farms, to the right of the road, behind the village of Marcello. This was more with the view of observation than of resistance. The advance of the Grenadiers from Ponte di Buffalora at 10, or about two hours before the column of Marshal MCMAHON showed itself on the road from Turbigo, was calculated to leave them in their original error, and they massed their troops so as to meet this column and crush it. After showing itself, this column, as you will remember, received orders to halt, in order to give time to the other column to arrive, and it was only when the cannon of the latter was heard that it definitely advanced.

In spite of its heroic bravery it would scarcely have succeeded in taking this formidable position on the canal had not the advance of the flanking column obliged the Austrians to make front against this unexpected enemy. They had to lead back their right wing so that their left wing rested at Robecco; the village of Magenta formed their centre, and Corbetto their right wing. The troops which had been ordered forward to defend the position at the canal had to go back and take up a position in front and to the right of the village of Magenta.

In order to have a clear idea of this new disposition, you must keep in mind the three roads—that from Buffalora to Magenta, running nearly due east, the main road to Milan, coming from Ponte Novo di Magenta to Magenta, and the railway line, which, after having passed the canal, leads to the left, and, intersecting the two roads, passes to the western side of the village of Magenta. The railway line plays even a greater part in this part of the battle than on the other; it was the line on which the Austrians received Marshal M'MAHON's attack. The station-house, a considerable building, and the village itself, formed the *point d'appui* for the Austrian centre, which extended along the railway as far as the point of intersection of this latter with the high road. The right wing was based on the advanced post at the farmhouse, to the right of the road from Turbigo, which I mentioned before. As soon as the Duc DE MAGENTA's corps had come up he formed it in line of battle, as far as the ground permitted, placing the first division to the left and the second to the right, some artillery on the narrow road, and the Fusileers and Chasseurs de la Garde as reserves, he advanced boldly against the enemy's position. The infantry, as soon as it came within sight of the enemy, had to extend itself through the fields and vineyards. The ground is so full of these latter and trees that the line could not advance in compact order, but had to take to a more loose formation between the skirmishing line and the regular order of battle. The farm-house in advance became the object of a murderous fight. The enemy had concentrated a considerable mass of troops around and in it, and against this the Second Regiment of the Foreign Legion was sent, who attacked it with great *élan*. The enemy, who saw himself in danger of losing this *point d'appui* for his right wing, sent a column to the right to outflank this body, and, if possible, to cut it off. The Sardinians were to have been to the left as reserve, as well as to guard against any such movement, and then likewise to try and envelope the Austrian right wing and rear, and thus to cut it off from its line of retreat. Owing, as I said before, to the difficulties of the narrow road, they had not been able to come up in time, and the result was that the Second Regiment of the Foreign Legion suffered a good deal. It was, however, extricated from this position by a timely advance of reserve. As soon as this was done the whole line advanced, pressing back the enemy's troops step by step. It was all along a hand to hand fight with rifle and bayonet. Except on the road there was no opportunity for the use of artillery. The French had some rocket batteries, however, which they played successfully on the enemy. It was such a fight that the superiority of the rifle showed itself over the usual musket, with which the Austrians were armed. Besides this the defenders of the position kept as much as possible in close line, so that every shot of their adversaries told upon them. You never saw such a frightful scene of carnage as on all this ground which the Austrians defended inch by inch, but had to leave at last. It is like the remains of a great rag fair; shakoes, knapsacks, muskets, shoes, cloaks, tunics, linen, all stained with blood, and speaking of the obstinate resistance even now when the greater part of the wounded have been removed and the dead mostly buried. Of how many dramas of heroism and ferocity, and of how many tragedies of woes and misery, must this have been the scene! But the fiercest fight was further behind on the railway line and the station-house behind it, and the village close by. Pressed back all along the line the Austrians concentrated here all their efforts of resistance. In front of the station beyond the line of rails is a large long pit, extending for some distance to the right and left, and formed by the excavation necessary for the construction of the line. Where the pit ceases, a line of strong wood railings, painted yellow, is put up for some distance on both sides to prevent passing across the line. Besides this the railway bank, which is somewhat raised, forms a kind of ready parapet, behind which the defenders enjoyed some protection. The Station, as well as the neighboring buildings and a square, solid Campanile, were filled with riflemen, while the troops of the line massed themselves in front of them. As the troops came up they were brought out here, and took the place of their exhausted comrades. To carry this strong position the Fusileers and Chasseurs of the Guard were ordered forward. They broke through, driving the enemy before them, until their course was arrested by the line of strong wooden railings. A few cannon shot would have easily brought them down, but there was no place whence to bring them to bear, so nothing remained but to tear it down by main force and the axes of the Sappers. It was done, and the column entered the village. Here every house had become a castle, held by a desperate garrison, it required a regular combat to take it, and letter after letter could be written on the incidents in which these isolated combats abounded. There is no doubt the Austrians fought desperately, even when everything seemed lost, an incredible number of their officers being killed and wounded, the soldiers were left entirely to themselves in these isolated positions, from which there was no retreat. They had been told before that they had to expect no mercy, as it was the habit of the allies to kill all prisoners and wounded; so they fought with this imaginary halter round their necks. The wounded crept into the cellars, and hid themselves where they could, in order not to fall into the hands of the cruel enemy, there to starve and to die. Numbers have been found thus concealed, and either dead or so exhausted that they are scarcely expected to recover. Even now, three days after the battle, numbers are found and brought to the hospital, or to be buried. I saw myself, this morning, taken out of the cellars of the railway station, two poor wretches—a Tyrolese Jäger and a soldier of the line—the first slightly wounded, and the second almost dying with fear and exhaustion. They heard below the discharge of the muskets found loaded on the field of battle, and thought it probably a series of wholesale executions And yet how different was the case! Not even towards their own soldiers are the French more humane than towards those who fall into their hands by the chances of war. They nurse them like children, handle them gently, like mothers, and do everything in their power to relieve their sufferings.

Well, by 8 o'clock the mission of the Duc de MAGENTA was fulfilled, and Magenta taken. As the attack of the latter had saved the couple of regiments which attacked at the Ponte Nuovo di Magenta, so the advance of this column, with the powerful reserves which had come up by this time, contributed to make the victory complete and swell the number of prisoners. It is well nigh impossible to name the number of these latter, every moment others are being brought in, but they must be at least 8,000. The number of dead and wounded in the whole affair must be quite 10,000, for the French acknowledge themselves to have lost 4,000.

That it was a splendid and decisive victory there can be not be the slightest doubt. The colors of two Austrian regiments were taken, and three guns on this side. This small number of guns is explained by the circumstance that the Austrians could bring them little more than their adversaries into play, and when they did, it was done very cautiously, as if they had foreseen accident.

The best proof of the greatness of the victory has been in the result—thet the Austrians abandoned Milan the same night, leaving 100,000 lire in silver and 3,000 stand of arms in the citadel. Their retreat was so precipitate that they did not even take time to destroy the railway or to carry off the *matériel*, for the next morning the Milanese sent up a train to Magenta, which happens to be the last station towards the Ticino, to fetch the wounded. The mass of their army retreated towards Abbiate Grasso, in the direction of Lodi. They left likewise the line of Pavia and Piacenza, which becomes untenable now that the Allies are at Milan.

The Emperor, in consideration of the distinguished part which General MCMAHON had in the battle, has named him Marshal of France and Duc DE MAGENTA. General REGNAULT DE ST. ANGELY, commanding the Guards, has on the same occasion been named Marshal of France. It was he who commanded the whole attack from the bridge of Buffalora, and, under him, WIMPFFEN the right and D'ALTON the left column towards the village of Buffalora.

NAPOLEON III. IN LOMBARDY—HIS ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

PROCLAMATION TO THE LOMBARDS.

The following is the text of the address of the French Emperor to the people of Northern Italy:

"Italians—The fortune of war having brought us into the capital of Lombardy, I am about to tell you why I am where. When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont, I resolved to support my ally the King of Sardinia, the honor and interest of France making it a duty for me to do so. Your enemies, who are also mine, endeavored to diminish the sympathy which was felt in Europe for your cause by making it be believed that I only made war from personal ambition, or to aggrandize the territory of France. If there are men who do not comprehend their epoch, I am not of the number. In the enlightened state of public opinion there is more grandeur to be acquired by the moral influence which is exercised than by fruitless conquests, and that moral influence I seek with pride in contributing to restore to freedom one of the finest parts of Europe. Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with the preconceived system of dispossessing the Sovereign, nor to impose my will on you. My army will only occupy itself with two things—to combat your enemies and maintain internal order. It will not throw any obstacle in the way of the legitimate manifestation of your wishes. Providence sometimes favors nations as well as individuals by giving it a sudden opportunity for greatness, but it is on condition that it knows how to profit by it. Profit, then, by the fortune which is offered to you to obtain your independence. Organize yourselves militarily. Fly to the standard of King VICTOR EMANUEL, who has already so nobly shown you the path of honor. Remember that without discipline there can be no army. Be to-day only soldiers, and to-morrow you will be the free citizens of a great country.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MILAN, 8th.

ADDRASS OF THE MILANESE TO THE EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following address from the municipality of Milan to the Emperor:

SIRE: The Communal Council of the City of Milan has held this very day an extraordinary sitting, at which it has decided by acclamation that the municipal body should present to His Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON III. an address expressing the ardent gratitude of the country for his generous assistance towards the great work of Italy's deliverance. Sire, the municipal body regards itself as most honored by so high a commission, but it knows how powerless words are to discharge it. In a speech, the magnanimous sentiments of which were admired by all, but to which the Italians listened with religious joy and knew how to interpret as a splendid augery, your Majesty said that you relied on the judgment of posterity.

Sire, the judgment on the hallowed motives of the war undertaken by your Majesty, in concert with the King VICTOR EMANUEL II., is henceforth pronounced by the unanimous opinion of civilized Europe; and the names of Montebello, Palestro, and Magenta belong to history already. But if, on the day of battle, the greatness of your Majesty's plans, hardly equalled by the heroism of your soldiers, makes us sure of victory, we can only deplore bitterly the day after the loss of so many brave men, who followed you to the field of honor. The names of the Generals BEURET, CLER, ESPINASSE, and of so many heroes prematurely fallen, figure already in the sanctuary of our martyrs, and will remain engraved in the hearts of Italians as an imperishable monument. Sire, our gratitude to your Majesty, and to the great nation it has been your mission to render yet greater, will be manifested yet more energetically by Italy when she is set free; but we are proud, meanwhile, in being the first to express it, as we have been the first to be delivered from the odious weight of Austrian tyranny.

Permit us, Sire, to salute your Majesty with this

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

TWO MILLIONS IN TREASURE.

Highly Interesting from the South Pacific.

THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON AT PANAMA.

Suppression of the Revolutions in Chili and Ecuador.

WRECK OF AN ENGLISH SHIP.

WARLIKE INDICATIONS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua Rejects the American Ultimatum.

Message of the President of Costa Rica.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, John McGowan, Esq., Commander, left Aspinwall June 19 at 10½ o'clock A. M., with the mails, treasure and passengers, which left San Francisco at 11 A. M. on the 6th, and arrived at her wharf yesterday (Sunday) at noon, thus making the trip from San Francisco to New-York, after deducting three hours difference in time, in the extraordinary short space of 19 days and 22 hours, the shortest time ever achieved *viá* Panama.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Age*, Commodore Watkins, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 18th with 823 passengers, and specie, as follows:

From San Francisco for New-York	$2,033,688 15
From San Francisco for England	330,649 00
Silver from Acapulco for England	275,063 82
Gold from San Francisco for Panama	10,940 16
Total	$2,650,341 13

The Steamship *Washington*, Capt. Welsh, arrived at Panama on the 12th, in 13 days from Valparaiso, and sailed next day for San Francisco.

The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, Flag-Officer McCluney, and sloop of-war *St. Louis*, were at Aspinwall. All well.

Sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *St. Mary's* were at Panama.

Lieut. Lambert, U. S. N., died on board the *Cyane* at Ycauso, on the 27th ult.

On the 21st, at noon, boarded brig *Romance*, loading off Nevazza, with guano, for Baltimore.

On the 13th inst., at 5 P. M., Thos. Jackson, second Steward of *Golden Age*, jumped overboard in a fit of insanity, and was drowned.

U. S. Mail steamship *Granada*, Capt. Maury, left Aspinwall, same time with *Moses Taylor*, for New-York *viá* Key West.

Our thanks are due to Purser H. J. Bully, of the *Moses Taylor*, and to the Express Lines of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., and Messrs. Freeman & Co., for valued favors.

NEW-GRANADA.

Arrival of the Steamship Washington at Panama—Murder of one of her Passengers at Chili—Local Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

The American steamship *Washington*, Captain Welch, arrived here on Sunday morning, 12th inst., from New-York *viá* San Juan del Norte, Aspinwall, Kingston, Jamaica, (to which latter port she went for coals,) Pernambuco, St. Catherines, in Brazil, Coronel, in Chili, Valparaiso and the Chincha Islands. She has 265 passengers for California, and brought ten from Valparaiso for New-York. She was twenty-one days in St. Catharines, twenty-one days in Coronel, and eleven days in Valparaiso. At the Chinchas she only stopped a few hours. Alfred Pyle, of Toronto, Ind., died at St. Catherines of consumption. At Coronel, Brittan T. Hopper, a passenger, went to ride a little way in the country in company with the third engineer of the *Washington*, and was murdered by a gang of robbers. Soon after they started they were accosted by a peon, who asked for a piece of tobacco. Mr. Hopper divided with the man, and rode on. In a little while the peon again came up and wanted the balance of the tobacco. Mr. Hopper told him to go away; but at that moment three men and a woman appeared and joined the first man, and then the whole party made an attack on the Americans with clubs and a knife. The engineer got the knife away from them, but unfortunately dropped it, when it was seized by one of the fellows, who stabbed Mr. H. with it, and he fell dead. The purser, Mr. Junius Schenck, offered a reward of $50 for the murderer, whereupon he was apprehended and shot by the authorities of Concepcion. The body of Mr. H. was decently buried at Coronel. He was from Long Branch, N. J., where he had a mother living.

At Coronel, the mines having been abandoned on account of the revolution, Captain Welch was obliged to set his steerage passengers to work to get coals from the mines. At Valparaiso, the *Washington* borrowed $14,000 on bottomry, with which to pay for coals and provisions. She sailed on the afternoon of the 13th, for San Francisco, *viá* San Juan del Sur. It will be recollected that the *Washington* first left New-York in November for San Juan del Norte, with, say 350 passengers, and not finding any connection there or at Aspinwall, about 200 of her passengers had means of their own to get to San Francisco at cheap rates across the Isthmus and by the Pacific Mail Company's vessels, and the balance were taken back to New-York. She was fitted out and started again in December, with about 100 of her old passengers and 200 new ones, and again no connection being found, thirty or forty of them landed at Aspinwall, and got through by the Panama steamer, and the ship sailed on the 6th January, on the voyage around the Horn. So, from the time the *Washington* was first fitted out till she gets to San Francisco, about nine months will have expired. Counting the expenses of the voyage at $80,000, and the income at, say $50,000, by selling the ship when she arrives at her destination the books will about balance. Not a *very* profitable steamship operation for Philadelphia!

The mail from Bogota missed the last fortnight, so that we have nothing from the capital later than the 12th May, as before.

General Mosquera, Governor of the State of Cauca, has called a session of the Legislature for the 1st of July, to take into consideration the despotic and unconstitutional electoral law passed by the last Bogota Congress. The General would like to set up a revolution in the country, if some other leader would take all the risk and he could get all the glory.

In Panama we have nothing new. The United States sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *St. Mary's* are here yet. The *Cyane* was at Realejo on the 30th of May, but was to visit San Juan del Sur and Punta Arenas, and return to Realejo about the 20th. Lieut. D. Lambert, of Genoa, N. Y., died on board the *Cyane* on the 27th of May. The *Washington* reports the flag ship *Merrimac* and *Saranac* at Callao on the 6th of June. The *Merrimac* was caulking. The *Roanoke*, Home flag-ship, and *St. Louis*, are at Aspinwall. The latter arrived on the 15th, leaving the *Jamestown* at San Juan del Norte in her place. Commander Ogden, of the *St. Louis*, is in bad health, and will be relieved soon.

Assistant-Surgeon Brockett, Royal Navy, of H. B. M.'s sloop *Havana*, was drowned at Punta Arenas on the night of the 2d of June, in attempting to go on board his ship in a small canoe. The body had not been recovered on the 3d, when the *Columbus* left, notwithstanding the Captain of the Port's boats and boats from the *Havana* were in search of it the same night and the next morning.

General Obaldia, of Panama, has temporarily resigned his office as Chief of the State, on account of ill-health, and it has fallen into the hands of Francisco Jiménez de Arze, Chief of Police. It is said the Governor was disgusted with the difficulties that environed him, and does not intend to resume office. The Vice-Governor sometime since refused to act, and Señor Bernardo Arze, the *designado*, went off to Europe the other day, for fear he would be thrust into the place,—so the royal purple has fallen upon one who violently opposed the Liberal Party, whose candidate Señor Obaldia was.

The *Golden Age* arrived at 5 o'clock, this morning. She brought no news from the West coast of Mexico. At Colima, no communication with the City of Mexico had been had for two months.

Mr. Anderson, the tragedian, is a passenger on the New-York steamer, to sail this evening.

Aspinwall, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

The British mail steamer from San Juan del Norte arrived here this evening. Monsieur Belly and suite came passengers in her, bound to Europe, the Nicaragua Atlantic (Belly) and Pacific Canal Company having "busted up" from lack of funds. M. Belly had some difficulty in getting away, his creditors in Nicaragua (amount $1,500) being somewhat doubtful of his promises to pay. He has not yet come on shore here, his drafts for $250 and $400 for crackers and cheese for the party, on their way to Nicaragua, having been protested, the holders, of course, being indignant. The balance of his party will be held "in Quarantine" in Nicaragua until he can bail them out. There is no news from San Juan.

A gentleman writing to a party here, says: "General Lamar vamosed the other day for the United States *viá* Costa Rica. He left behind him his *ultimatum* and his reputation, both of about equal value." This is rather indefinite; but I suppose the writer knows, himself, what he means, which is more than I do.

The second steward, (I cannot learn his name,) a colored man, of the *Golden Age*, jumped overboard near Acapulco and was drowned. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala—Increase of Trade and Agriculture—Salvador—Danger of a War with Honduras—Nicaragua—The Demands of the United States Rejected—General Lamar Coming Home—Costa Rica—She Rejects the Claims of the United States—A German Killed by a Californian.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, June 17, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Captain Ludwig, arrived at Panama June 6. Her dates from Guatemala are to May 27; Salvador, May 29; Realejo de Nicaragua to May 31, and from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to June 3. Her freight consisted of 927 ceroons cochineal; 155 ceroons indigo; 1,400 bags coffee; 3,600 hides, 41 bales deer skins; 45 cases balsam, and 322 packages sugar.

GUATEMALA.

This Republic enjoys complete tranquility, and is reaping its advantages in increased trade and enlarged agricultural industry. "The departments upon the South Coast," says the *Gaceta*, "are cultivated with diligence, hitherto its rich lands having been almost entirely neglected. Capital of considerable importance, and not a few hands have found employment on the valuable estates lately made in Suchitepequez, Escuintla, Palin and Petapa. The proximity of the port and the facility of transportation over carriage roads have had their natural influence in the improvement of this part of the Republic, so favored by nature. No doubt, beside, this movement is largely due to the establishment of a regular communication by steam between our coast and the port of Panama. And when the new and beautiful steamer *Guatemala* shall arrive from New-York, to take her place in the line, passengers can make the voyage with much more convenience than now, and freight will be liable to less contingencies. The new iron wharf, contracted to be built in San José, and the warehouses that must also be erected, will also largely contribute to facilitate commerce, and to increase our commercial and agricultural importance."

A convention, dated April 30, between Her British Majesty's Government and that of Guatemala, defines the boundary between the latter and British Honduras.

Don Luis Pavon, having declined the post, Don José Maria Vela Irisarri has been named Secretary of Legation of Guatemala to the United States.

SALVADOR.

The question between Honduras and Salvador, growing partly out of the invasion of the latter country by Hondureños, to assist in revolutionary enterprises, is assuming every day a more serious aspect, and war seems to be almost inevitable, unless Guatemala, as it is thought she will, interfere to keep the peace. Salvador had sent a military officer to the Honduras frontier of San Miguel, to watch the fugitive rebels.

On the 25th of April an attempt was made by a shoemaker to assassinate General Hernandez, Governor of the Department of Cuscutlan. The General was severely but not mortally wounded. The shoemaker was taken and shot.

The waterworks of the Capital, destroyed by the great earthquake of 1854, are being reconstructed.

NICARAGUA.

This pestilent little community, taking advantage of the vacillation of the Cabinet at Washington, and the loss of a firm and dignified American representative at its mud capital, is again mounted on a very high horse, apparently riding as fast as it can to the devil. Gen. Lamar, who it was supposed had gone to Costa Rica, returned suddenly to Managua, his instructions which left Washington for him on the 20th April, having caused him to change his tone considerably in the short space of thirty days. I wrote you four weeks since that Mr. Cass had informed Gen. Jerez and instructed Gen. Lamar that the United States Government would not allow Nicaragua arbitrarily to annul the White-Stebbins grant, as it pretended to do by the decree of the 23d March; and further, that it would accept the amendments to the Cass-Yrisarri treaty proposed by the Congress of Martinez. Of course Gen. Cass also demanded indemnity for the late seizure of White's boats; and a correspondent of the Panama *Star* mentions two other demands of Mr. Cass: First, "the ratification of the Mosquito Convention proposed by Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley;" second, "satisfaction and apology for the insult for having offered to the United States the Ouseley treaty."

I expect the *Star* correspondent is rather befogged in these statements, for it does not seem likely Gen. Cass is attempting to enforce Sir William's treaties; and it seems further quite improbable that the Cabinet at Washington should feel itself insulted by the offer of a treaty similar to the Ouseley instrument. The correspondent continues:

"I am able to inform you on good authority, that the substance of the reply of the Nicaraguan Government was as follows: Nicaragua, as a sovereign Power, claims the right to accept or reject a treaty; she had made previously three treaties with the United States, which were ratified by her Congress, and rejected at Washington; that on this one she only requires amendments, and that after Congress had considered the treaty last year, and it had been sent to General Jerez in Washington (who had full power to remedy it), the Cabinet, though agreeing to certain modifications, did not make them; nor was the United States Minister in Nicaragua authorized to do so; furthermore, that when Sir William G. Ouseley concluded his treaty, which was the Cass-Yrisarri treaty with the re-modified amendments according to the American view, General Lamar made the Zeledon Treaty, which was the Cass-Yrisarri one, with favorable (to England and the United States) amendments of Sir W. G. Ouseley. The Government of Nicaragua cannot see any 'insult' to the United States in this proceeding.

"Regarding the Mosquito Treaty, Nicaragua replies that it has not been rejected, it is still under consideration, and will probably be accepted' She claims that the Mosquito Territory shall be returned to her *unconditionally*, and refuses to acknowledge a King whom neither she nor *the United States* ever admitted, &c., &c., and she prefers to let the question remain in *statu quo* than act against her honor. This is the substance of the reply; that part relative to the seizure of the boats and the White-Stebbin Company being but an able review of the whole well-known question, in which Nicaragua justifies her conduct. Zeledon is certainly an able man, and this state document will do him credit."

The New-York *Herald*, the other day, in an editorial, recommended the United States Government to instruct the commander of the Pacific squadron to require a compliance with all our demands, and if they were not acceded to in seven days, then to destroy every town Nicaragua has on the coast between Realejo and Costa Rica! As there are only about five old wooden shanties on all this extent of coast, and these belong to Americans, our chance of satisfaction in this way, would be worse than it was at Greytown. It is probable the forcible seizure and holding of the Transit Route would be more effectual than the *Herald's* plan.

The *Centro-Americano*, printed at Granada, attacks General Lamar, calling him and his Government hard names, but praises Ran. Runnels, "Consul-General of the United States, who lately occupied the same post at Panama, and who distinguished himself while there by his bitter hostility to the fillibusters." Ran and Walker are informed that the laugh comes in here.

General Lamar left Realejo in the *Columbus*, on the 31st of May, and left her at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on June 3. He will come to Panama in the *Columbus* on the 6th of July.

COSTA RICA.

President Mora, at the commencement of his new term for ten years, communicated on the 8th of May to his Congress, an interesting message, (which you may possibly have received by the last mail *viá* San Juan del Norte,) in which he felicitates the country on the harmony and good intelligence which exists between Costa Rica and the other Central American States, as well as with all the other Spanish-American States. He speaks of his late voyage to Nicaragua to assist at the inauguration of the Belly Canal humbug, which he thinks will be "fecund in results, not only in favor of the undertaking, but also for the security of the country, and the progress of its international relations."

In regard to the United States and the unjust and ridiculous filibuster claims Mr. Buchanan insists upon, President Mora holds the following firm and manly language: "Our relations, which we hope to cultivate more closely with the United States, are of a friendly character; but, unhappily, by a painful anomaly, the present administration of that great and intelligent Republic, as well as the previous one, deceived by ambitious speculators, still paralyze and perturb, although indirectly, our quietude, by reclamations for supposed injuries caused to men, who, by an anachronism, called themselves pacific citizens of the United States; men, who, with a single exception, were in the service of William Walker, as can be proved by authentic documents.

Well persuaded as is the Government, that nothing is due them, it resists and will resist to the last, the payment of a single cent of these claims, having good ground for hope that the Government of the United States, when it knows the iniquity in which these claims were conceived, will hasten to withdraw them, and, beside, acknowledge those which Costa Rica is justly entitled to for the evils and offences which citizens of that Republic caused and committed in the different invasions effected during two years of a vandalic war. It is painful to reflect that the adventurer, William Walker, the public infractor of international rights, who violated on our territory all civil principles, all religious dogmas, and all humanitarian considerations, has never been punished for his crimes, neither have his companions, the murderers of our people."

Mr. Follett Synge, Secretary of the British Legation, had had a difficulty at San Jose with Señor Manuel Arguello, at which pistols were to have been the umpires, but which was settled in a more pacific manner.

In the latter part of May a squabble occurred in a hold at Prenta Arenas between some German, Americans, and British officers of the *Vixen*, which resulted in the shooting and killing of Edward Wilch, a German, by Edward A. Conway, of San Francisco, Cal. It appears that the Germans were having a social repast in a room through which Mr. Conway had to pass to get to his sleeping apartment; that another party, among whom was Mr. Conway, came in while the Germans were drinking and singing, and commenced enjoying themselves in another room in the same manner, whereupon the keeper of the house thinking one or the other party might take some offence, closed the doors between them. Mr. Conway thinking the Germans had closed the door, considered it an insult, particularly as he was shut out from his room, and a general quarrel ensued. One or two persons were knocked down, whereupon Mr. Conway fired into the crowd, and the death of Wilch followed in three hours after. Some aver that Conway went and armed himself—but he says he had the pistol on him at the commencement of the affair, and only intended to wound some of his opponents in the legs. He is in prison. F. W. R.

Costa Rica.

CURRENT EVENTS IN THAT REPUBLIC—MOVEMENTS OF MINISTERS OUSELEY AND LAMAR—ARREST FOR MURDER—AMERICAN CLAIMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Punta Arenas, Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

The United States ship *Cyane*, arrived to-day from San Juan. Besides her there are no men-of-war here, except the *Vixen*. Sir William Gore Ouseley is still at San José. The English seem to monopolize Costa Rican interest entirely. The articles are bought in England on exchange of coffee, &c., and a regular steamer supplies the port under this arrangement, always being certain of its cargo. The French have the next greatest influence, and behind all is our own. I believe there is a firm which is opening a coffee trade with California, and that is the only one.

An American is not liked, and the whole country seems to be governed by Anglo-French alliance. The elections came off on the 8th, and Señor Mora has been reëlected, more I think out of fear than through the good opinion of the mass of the people.

Thursday, June 2, 1859.

The *Columbus* leaves to-day for Panama, without General Lamar. The General during his passage from Realejo to this place got seasick, and came ashore, to recruit; he will lay over one month and return home by the next steamer.

His attention was immediately drawn to the trial of Mr. Ed. A. Conway, a passenger on the bark *J. R. Mora*, who at a quarrel in the hotel shot a German, Mr. Ed. Wilk.

Mr. Conway has been put in jail, and if it had not been for the General he would have been tried without defence on his part. He had not seen a single one since his imprisonment and all communications to him were prohibited. General Lamar will no doubt defend his case, and demand the necessary witnesses.

Dr. Olivella's claims on the Government have likewise not been settled, but he is in hopes that Gen. Lamar during his stay here will bring the affair to a close.

On the night of the departure of the *Columbus*, Assistant-Surgeon Wm. N. Brockett, R. N., of H. B. M.'s sloop *Havana*, was drowned in attempting to go on board the ship in a canoe. Both the natives who pulled the oars, were saved in swimming ashore, and the body has not been found as yet.

Nicaragua.

RAN. RUNNELS—NEGOTIATIONS OF GEN. LAMAR—DEATH OF LIEUT. LAMBERT—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

United States Ship Cyane,
Punta Icaco, Monday, May 30, 1859.

During the last month, nothing much of importance has transpired at this place.

The *Cyane* has been on a cruise to San Juan del Sur, Punta Arenas and La Union, and returned on the 20th to await the arrival of the *Columbus*.

Mr. Runnels, the newly appointed Consul to San Juan, arrived at Punta Icaco by the *Columbus*, and left immediately for Realejo to have an interview with Gen. Lamar. Since his arrival here, the legation has taken a more favorable turn. Mr. Field, the Secretary, has been discharged, and Gen. Lamar having sent in his *ultimatum*, and the answer of President Martinez not being satisfactory, he has demanded his passports and leaves to-morrow in the *Columbus* for home.

Punta Icaco is not as lively as it appeared at first, the *Merrimac*, its principal protector and founder having left our waters homeward bound.

On the 27th inst., Lieutenant D. R. Lambert, of our ship, departed this life very suddenly on an attack of dropsy. He was buried the next day at Punta Icaco with the usual honors due him. We lament his death greatly, as he has proved himself always a good officer and a cheerful fellow-messmate.

The *Cyane* will again perform the same cruising for the month of June.

Mr. C. F. Float, our Purser's Clerk, returns home in the *Columbus viá* Panama.

From our arrival at Valparaiso until now we have had no less than 50 desertions, and it is expected that if the ship will ever visit California but a few will be left on board of her. So much for the discipline of the Navy and those who command our national vessels.

Commander S. Lockwood, lately reinstated from the retired list, is not much beliked by either officers or men, and he makes the cruise of the ship in the different ports very disagreeable to all those on board.

During the whole cruise of this ship, since leaving the United States, which is now 9 months, the crew have only been permitted to visit the shore once, and the whole amount of money which they have received for their little necessary expenses is at an average of $10 each.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Ecuador—The Revolution Stifled—The Blockade—Peru—Congress Adjourned—Bolivia Quiet—Chili—The Revolution Ended—The Case of the American Schooner Townsend Jones—The Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, June 17, 1859.

The British mail steamship *New-Granada* arrived at Panama June 6, with $210,743 in specie for England. Her dates from Valparaiso are to May 16, and from Lima and Callao to May 27. From Guayaquil dates are to June 1.

ECUADOR.

In my last I wrote you that some of the interior towns had pronounced against the Government of President Robles, and named a Provisional Government. It appears that as soon as Robles and his General, Urbina, heard of the movement, they dispatched from Guayaquil 1,200 men to Cuenca, under General Rios, who made an attack on Gen. Tarfan, who commanded the revolutionists, when the latter were defeated with considerable loss, Gen. Tarfan himself being killed. The Government has given out that the rebels, both in Quito and Cuenca have laid down their arms; but this may fairly be doubted, as the Government of Peru is said to be engaged in the plot to overthrow Robles and restore Gen. Flores. This idea also receives support from the fact that the revolutionists offered to accede to the demands of Peru, to compel which she is now blockading Guayaquil. In the meantime, the blockade of the ports of Guayaquil is to be made more effective, and some small vessels are to be sent above Guayaquil on the river to cut off the supplies for the support of the city. Troops continue to arrive in small parties from Callao to Paita, with a view probably to enter Ecuador from that point in support of any revolutionary movement that may promise success against Robles.

From Paita, under date of May 20, we have a curious marine disaster to report, as follows:

"The English ship *Indian Queen*, Brewer, master, from Melbourne, bound to Liverpool, with 41 passengers, struck an iceberg, April 1, lat. 60 S., long. 169 W. Captain Brewer, first mate, thirteen men and two passengers lowered the life boat and left the ship; came alongside again after an interval of a quarter of an hour, and finding the ship was making no water they tried to get on board; but losing their oars when near the ship, and being too far off to catch any rope thrown to them, the ship drifted clear of ice, and the boat was never seen afterwards. Captain Ray, of the American whale bark *Lafayette*, (who handed me the above report,) boarded the *Indian Queen* May 7, 1859, at which time all hands were well, with plenty of provisions, etc., on board—ship in charge of second mate, bound to Valparaiso."

The following is a list of the passengers on board at the time:

Messrs. H. Caughey, W. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and two children, J. S. Hardy, Philip Bantillier, M. Evans, J. Hingson and two children, Mrs. Burcknell and child, H. Shefman, J. Ferter, George Dee, Thos. Edbevery, John Geddes, D. Geddes, Michael Burke, Emmanuel Dawson, John Thompson, Joseph Cosbett, Mrs. Cosbett and child, David McMister, Mrs. Meyers, W. Delicke, Arthur Wallace, John Roth, John McKenzie, Mathew Cain, Alexander Kaskie, George Brown, J. Carrol, E. McMillen, John Bell, Castor Rowell.

The ship succeeded in reaching Valparaiso on the 10th of May entirely dismantled.

PERU.

The Congress of Lima adjourned on 2[illegible]th May till the 28th July, having declared that they have a right to meet again at that time without being convoked by the President, and that they will then continue the discussion of the projects to force the President to fulfill the laws of Congress destituting and disfranchising Lieutenant-Colonel Arguedas and Señor Carrion, which he refused peremptorily to do. Another revolution declares the place of any Representative in Congress vacant who shall accept an Executive appointment after the closing of Congress till it meets again. The President was authorized to maintain the tranquillity of the Republic, and to exercise the faculties given him in October last, in regard to Ecuador—viz., to make war on her when he shall think it necessary.

The United States flag-ship *Merrimac* and the United States steamer *Saranac* were at Callao at last dates.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 17th May. The Republic was tranquil, and the Government of Linares continues its efforts to improve the condition of the people. The President was about to lay down his dictatorial powers; the liberty of the Press has been restored; certain privileges had been granted to the mining districts of Coroco. *El Telegrafo* says the country is improving morally as well as politically, and notes the singular fact that the ladies of La Paz were organizing a charitable society for the relief of the indigent of the country.

CHILI.

The facts I sent you in relation to the battle between the revolutionists, under Gallo, and the Government troops, under General Vidaurri, near Coquimbo, were true in their main points, with the exception of the number said to have been killed—2,000. It has dwindled down to 150 to 200 on both sides. It is contended by some that Gallo is not yet sufficiently whipped—that he has only fallen back into a better position, with the main body of his forces, where he can take his enemy at great disadvantage. Others contend that Gallo has fled into the Argentine Provinces—that his force is entirely disbanded, and the revolution is over for the present. Of this latter fact there can be but little doubt. It is not probable any formidable opposition can be renewed against the present Government until 1861, when it is expected the Liberals will place General Bulnes before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Señor Vargas, one of the present Cabinet of President Montt. As Bulnes is the pet of the army, it is probable he will then be made President peaceably, or otherwise, if his votes are insufficient.

The Northern ports have again been opened to commerce, now that the revolution there is considered at an end.

In the South, the parties of *Montoneros* have been defeated and scattered. But a meeting of 80 Indian chiefs had been held in Southern Chili, and it was feared they were devising means to revenge the deaths of Indians killed near Chillau, Concepcion, etc.

The Austrian frigate *Novara*, with the scientific expedition, had given up its voyage, by order of the Emperor, and sailed for home.

An explosion of war materials in the cuartel of the artillery at Valparaiso, killed five artillerists and wounded several others.

The American ship *Townsend Jones*, abandoned by her master to the authorities, on account of her cargo of war material being forcibly taken out of her, is still in Valparaiso. It is charged that she had bargained for her cargo with the revolutionists at Caldera, and before her seizure she had been watched for a long time by a little steamer. Her cargo, worth say $30,000, was valued at $90,000. It would have been bought by the Chilian Government had not George Law rung 10,000 of his old muskets into the invoice. The cargo, it is said, mostly belonged to Mr. Law. Mr. Bigler, United States Minister, claims $200,000 damages for the seizure.

Business had much improved in Valparaiso the preceding fortnight. All the goods in the Custom House had been withdrawn, sales being very active. Flour was at $4 12 to $4 37, six months. Barley $2 62 the fanega, cash. Carolina Rice $8 50 per quintal, duty paid, six months. Copper in bars, $20. Nitrate $2 25 to $2 50 per quintal. In Freights, the American ship *Eutafe* was chartered to take guano from the Chinchas to the United States at $10. From coast ports to the Continent of Europe, £2 4s. to £2 7s. Exchange on London 46½d. On United States, at 60 and 90 days, 5 to 7 per cent. premium, nominal.

Thirteen Days Later.

By the steamship *Washington*, Capt. Welch, we have dates from Valparaiso to the 29th May. There is not much of interest, however, except the preparations that were being made by the Argentine Confederation to force Buenos Ayres again into the union. The dates from Rosario are to May 4. Urquiza had issued a war manifesto at Santa Fé, dated April 27, calling upon that province to put men on the march to join their friends at Rosario, where there were two battalions of infantry and a brigade of horse, destined for the frontiers of Santa Fé, to take part in the war, and this manifesto was enthusiastically received at Mendoza, Paraña and in the other States. On the other side, Buenos Ayres was quietly fortifying her frontier, and was confident she could not be successfully attacked.

Pedro L. Gallo, who led the revolutionists at Copiapo in Chili, and was defeated near Serena on the 29th April, had arrived at San Juan in the Confederation, and given asylum there.

Many of the unfortunates who were concerned in the revolution are being condemned to death by councils of war. Among these, Bartolomé Riobo, who took refuge in Consul Trevitt's house, is under sentence of death.

The British bark *Edward Herbert* caught fire in the bay on the 24th and lost part of her cargo. Five men were wounded on board by an explosion of gunpowder.

The master of the *Washington* saw at the Chili side of the Straits of Magellan a brigantine, whose name he could not make out, upon a bank or rock. He fired a gun, but as no response of any kind came from the vessel, he concluded she was deserted. The weather was so bad that he could not visit her. The *Washington* also saw, when entering the Straits, a large coppered ship, painted black, bottom up. F. W. R.

Interesting from Chili.

THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION—FLIGHT OF GALLO—CONSULAR DIFFICULTIES—ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON—MURDER OF HOPPIN IN A BRAWL—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Friday, May 13.

As the mail left, I was just able to forward the intelligence that the Government had beaten the insurgents. The action took place in sight of Serena, the city of the Province of Coquimbo. The Rebels had taken a strong position, within entrenchments, from which some say they were drawn out others dislodged. But, at any rate, of the four hours fighting, the day was lost, and they withdrew into the city, April 29, and that night, dispersion having commenced, Gallo, their leader, followed by two hundred, mostly officers, withdrew. It is said he went to Mendoza, but it is not certain.

About two hundred men were slain on both sides, and some four hundred wounded. All were gathered into a common hospital, and the Sisters of Charity and a tolerable medical staff are attending on them.

The northern ports have all been opened by decree of Government, and business has begun to improve.

Troops were sent at once to Huasco and Caldera, to occupy those places and restore the constituted authorities. However, a rumor prevails that a body of insurgents, 300 strong, hearing the defeat of Gallo, whom they were marching to join, returned to Copiapo, and committed depredations on private property. Many of the Government troops have returned already here, and we hope the country is now to enjoy quietness.

It is proposed to turn attention to the Indians on the southern border. These fellows are the terror of civilization, and it would be well to bring them into the lines of good behavior. The Government has now 6,000 troops under arms in the line.

The next election for President is to occur in 1861. Montt, having served two terms of five years each, is not reëligible to the office until one term shall have intervened. The common opinion is that the Government Party intend bringing forward Varas, one of the most capable, and yet least popular, men in the country. There is not much doubt that he will be chosen. Some blame the Government for interfering in choice of a President, but in a nation of which seven out of eight cannot read, what else can be expected?

A year since a discussion was on foot here about the circulation of the Scriptures. The Bishop stated in print that Protestants circulate falsified Bibles. The pastor of the Union Church here called him to account for this, and asked proofs to be shown; this was Mr. Trumbull, of Connecticut. The prelate treated him with contempt; but a priest was sent forward to answer. He did so, and in his turn was answered. As Mr. T. returned to the United States at that juncture, on a visit, availing himself of the presence of the Rev. V. D. Collins, to fill his pulpit, the priests declared he had fled. Having returned, however, and civil warbeing now ended, he has called on the priest to know if he will go on with the debate, as the latter had given out that he was awaiting Mr. T's return. He replies, however, that he does not wish to resume the discussion. Having thrown out the intimation, he does not retract it, yet declines to defend it. At the present moment letters are passing between these gentlemen, which it is to be hoped the public may know more of in due time. The Connecticut man means to hold his antagonist up to the question, at least till all shall see *he* has not left it.

Strange as it may seem, there is as great opposition raised to this discussion by so called Protestants, Englishmen, Americans and Germans, as from any other quarter. What may transpire on this matter I will inform your readers of.

From good authority I hear that Minister Bigler has put in claims against this Government to the amount of $80,000 for damages done to American citizens and their property by the soldiers in quelling the mob of Feb. 28, of which amount a large sum is for the life of H. G. Jones, a Canadian, having a sailor's American protection, though always claiming to be a Britisher Another item in the claim is said to be for a watch, valued at $1,000. And another a hundred doubloons, *i. e.* $1,700, on deposit in Jone's house, belonging to one Jackson. Jones probably had not $20 in cash on earth. We can hardly think our Government will sustain the claims.

Mr. Bigler was here a few days ago. His former Secretary, Mr. Ryckman is acting Consul. The late Consul, Dr. Trevitt, is still here. So is the Consul newly appointed to Talcahuano, Mr. Blakie, waiting a ship.

A British ship, the *Indian Queen*, arrived dismasted a day or two since. On her way from Sydney to England she encountered an iceberg, losing bowsprit and foremast. There were 50 passengers on board, among them females and children. Strange to say, the captain, first mate, and seventeen of the crew, fled from the vessel in one of the boats, apparently leaving her to her fate, though really seeking, it would seem, their own; for the second mate, finding she did not leak, bore up and brought her into this port, all hands well. What became of the boat is unkown!

At length we hear of the steamer *Washington*, arrived at Coronel, south of this, to take in coal; Captain Welch, with 500 passengers, 28 days from Pernambuco. She is expected here hourly, and is advertised to take passengers to San Francisco. She will no doubt touch at Panama too.

No American ship of war is here; none has been during all the revolution, save the *Cyane*, for a few weeks.

British line-of-battle ship *Ganges* is here, and the *Constantine*, French. The Austrian frigate *Novara*, on a scientific tour, has just sailed for Europe. The Austrian Consul, J. F. Flemmich, gave a magnificent entertainment to her officers, to which the *élite* of this city were invited. It was a superb affair.

Recently a Frenchman, named Lavinge, has introduced the culture of sugar from beet-root in this country. A sample of fair white loaf sugar, obtained by this process, is on exhibition now at the exchange rooms.

Friday, May 18, 1859.

Intelligence has been received from the North; showing that the constituted authorities are reëstablished in every point. Huasco, Caldora and Capiapó have been occupied by Government troops.

We now hope the train of public affairs may return to the usual course. Congress assembles on the 17th of June—twelve days hence. The debatos will probably be very quiet. The Opposition have ruined their influence, for the present, in the arena of public discussion, by the very fact of an appeal to arms.

Gatto, the leader of the rising at the North, has fled the country; Soupee, an Englishman, who has taken a part now for the second time against the Government, is said to be a prisoner.

The American steamship *Washington* arrived this morning from Coronel and Talcahuano. She has touched at Greytown, Aspinwall, Jamaica, Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Sanny Point in the Straits of Magellan, Coronel and Talcahuano. She will probably leave in a few days for Panama. All hands are well. A passenger, named Hopper, landed at Coronel, and, getting into liquor, lost his life through some brawl with the natives.

The French ship *Apolline* advertises for $27,000 on bottomry for repairs to proceed to Callao and deliver her cargo.

Among the assignments in favor of creditors, in bankruptcy, appears the name of William Pritchard, of this City, baker. This person bore an unenviable part in Kendall's Santa Fé expedition, published about twelve years since, his name being changed since.

The President has issued a decree ordering that suit be brought against Gallo, the rebel leader at the north, for the recovery of the value of all public property seized by him in Capiapo, in the late revolution; and failing his resources, suit is to be laid against his accomplices in like manner.

A similar decree is issued against Detelier for like seizure of public funds in Talca.

Saturday, May 28.

Vidaurre, Commander-in-Chief in the pacification of the North, has this day arrived and been received with military honors and salutes, in consequence of his victorious conclusion of the war. The Government is now victorious at every point; at which every friend of the country may rejoice; the revolt was uncalled for, and would have yielded nothing save disastrous results if it had succeeded.

Congress is to reassemble on Wednesday next, five days hence. Little is known as yet of the measures the Government will bring forward. The state of siege continues, and in fact the President is still armed with dictatorial powers.

The Archbishop will leave for Europe in the steamer of June 16, so say the papers. Some report that his reason is impaired; this others deny, but allow that he is greatly depressed; certain it is that he has not resided at his own house of late, but in private apartments, at the seminary for education of the clergy.

Public notice is given that after the 1st of June the plans and descriptions for twenty-six miles more of the railway to Santiago will be ready, at the office of the chief engineer in this city, for contractors to examine them in order to form their bids. The work is to be divided into eight sections.

A good degree of interest has been awakened here in favor of a young Chilian, named Ramon Picarte, now in Paris, who has invented something remarkable in the way of working logarithms, and also for division. Here he was thought by some people to be unsound in his wits. But in Paris he has gained the favorable notice of the "Academy of Sciences." The Government of Chile has appointed him as an *attaché* of the Paris Legation, with a salary of five hundred dollars.

The 24th instant was celebrated as the birth-day of Queen Victoria. The *Ganges* and the *Alarm* dressed ships; at mid-day various salutes were fired, and a party given on board the flag-ship.

The 25th was celebrated also as the anniversary of Buenos Ayrean independence, by salutes from the Chilian ships and forts.

Mr. Carvallo, formerly Minister from this country to the United States, is employed at present in framing a criminal code. Some of the provisions against gaming have been recently published; they are very severe.

Recent news from Capiapó has relieved the fears that were felt lest the city had been sacked. It is said the "people" had the upper hand for two days, but committed no depredations.

The last mail across the Andes makes it probable there may be some hostile movement ere long commenced, by the thirteen confederated provinces, against the State of Buenos Ayres, to compel its entrance into the Confederation—of which, before fall of Rosas, it always formed a part—indeed was the head. Not having found the other provinces disposed to allow its superiority always, that State has stood aloof from the rest for six years past, and seriously impeded the organization of the General Government. The case is analagous to what it would have been, if Virginia, at the close of the Revolution, had refused to form part of the Union.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

CALIFORNIA.

General Summary of News.

IMMENSE SUMMER TRAVEL ON THE PACIFIC—THE OPPOSITION STEAMER LINES—GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO—TROUBLES WITH SQUATTERS—CONSTITUTION OF THE PLACERVILLE AND MISSOURI TELEGRAPH—DIVORCES—THE SPIRITUALISTS—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, June 6, 1859.

The steamer *Golden Age* sails, this morning, for Panama with every berth in the cabins engaged and a fair complement of passengers in the steerage. This magnificent vessel will, probably, make her trip inside of twelve days, and it will not be surprising if her passengers are landed in New-York in twenty days. [The California passengers arrived at this port yesterday (Sunday) in precisely twenty days from San Francisco.—Ed. Times.] The *Uncle Sam*, of the opposition line, also carries away some 500 passengers; but the old travelers almost always take the regular mail line when they can do so anything like as cheaply as they can obtain passage on the opposition, because, after all their complaining, they have much more confidence in the ships of "the monopoly," and expect better fare than on board their boats. The Vanderbilt line has a decided disadvantage to overcome in consequence of the just prejudice which the knowing travelers always have against anything connected with the name of the great "ocean highwayman." The rates of passage to-day, by both lines, are low enough in all conscience—much too low in fact to admit of living business to either. They are $157 50 in the first cabin, $95 in the second cabin, and $42 50 in the steerage. By the mail line, saloon $175, first cabin $150, second cabin $90, steerage $40, on the *Uncle Sam*. This includes the Panama railroad tickets, which alone cost the Company $25 each. California is not depopulating, however, for the low fares are bringing thousands of new-comers constantly; while of those who are now leaving our shores, by far the greater portion will return within a few months, each having in the meantime served as an apostle of the State, and put the idea of coming hither into the heads of many of his friends at the East.

The steamer *Sonora*, of the Panama mail line, arrived on the night of the 1st instant, with the New-York passengers of the 5th and 7th of June. When twelve hours out from Acapulco, the *Sonora* encountered a gale of unusual severity, which lasted four days, exciting not a little alarm among the passengers. The ship weathered the storm handsomely, however, and arrived without having suffered any damage. The *Orizaba*, of the opposition line, arrived on the night of the 4th, having just escaped the gale which delayed the *Sonora*.

The Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, made a report and presentment on Saturday night, which would seem to thoroughly sustain the charges preferred recently by the *Evening Bulletin*, against City-Attorney Tracy. The Grand Jury, without mentioning names, point distinctly at the official conduct of Tracy and of Supervisor R. S. Gates, and condemning in earnest language also, the practice of lobbying before the State Legislature for measures involving matters of public importance.

There is little of startling interest in the general California news for this steamer. Several days ago a party of about fifty armed men left this city for what is known as the Bodega ranche, in Sonoma County, to put its owner, a Mr. Curtis, in possession thereof, despite the anticipated resistance of a set of squatters who indicate their purpose of disputing the owner's title, by exercise of force, notwithstanding the Courts have placed said title quite beyond dispute. The squatters armed and organized for a fight soon as they heard of the approaching "enemy," and for a time it was feared that there would be bloodshed. Not so, however. The settlers gained a bloodless victory. While the army of Mr. Curtis were enjoying their supper on the evening of their disembarkation, the squatters, who numbered about three hundred men, by a judicious *coup d'etat* got possession of their arms, and the next evening, by another *coup*, corraled the invaders themselves. During the whole of one night, with most exemplary perseverance, the squatter troops stood guard over their prisoners, and the next morning, when the steamer for San Francisco was about to leave, marched them down to the wharf, and shipped them, *nolens volens*, back to where they belonged. The immortal forty-five retreated in good order from the seat of war, and a long time will the gray-haired among them tell the story of the mishaps their youth suffered, and their varied adventures by flood and field. How Curtis is to get possession of his ranche without serious trouble does not appear.

On the 21st of March last, the clipper ship *Hornet*, Capt. Mitchell, when between Cape St. John and Cape Horn, passed through a field of floating candles. The Captain first noticed them early in the morning, and for several hours after the ship kept passing them in considerable quantities. At the time the wind was blowing a heavy gale from the westward. Captain Mitchell thinks, from the fact that there were no boxes, nor pieces of boxes, or other wreck in sight, that there must have been a wreck, and the boxes dashed against a shore in order to get the candles in the loose position. At the same time, there is a possibility of their having been thrown overboard by a vessel in distress, and the boxes broken up by the sea.

A company of California capitalists, who are engaged in constructing an overland telegraph between Placerville, California, and St. Joseph, Missouri, are pushing the work with much energy and spirit. Already the wires are hung to a point some distance beyond Genoa, in Carson Valley, and an earnest effort is now making to extend them three hundred miles further during the coming Summer. This, over the route followed, will bring the line within one hundred miles of the valley of Great Salt Lake; and from that point the Company propose to run a daily horse express to St. Joseph, thus bringing San Francisco within ten days communication of New-York and the whole Atlantic seaboard. It is supposed by them that the General Government will next Winter extend them sufficient aid to enable them promptly to complete the work to the Missouri river. I understand that the Company propose to pursue a route, eastward from Salt Lake, some distance south of Salt Lake City, and striking near Pike's Peak. They intend to establish stations every 25 or 30 miles along the route, with attendants whose duty it shall be to ride each day over the entire route between stations, so as to see that the line is in good order. The route selected is one recommended by General Johnston, in command of the Army of Utah, and is several hundred miles shorter than that followed by the mail trains.

Captain Pendleton, of the bark *Sarah Parks*, has published a card, in which he offers in mitigation of his severe punishment of his crew, the statement that the men were dirty, unruly, and so gluttonous as to "eat the strong foul grease from the slush-tub," &c. The Captain escaped conviction of the charge of starving his men through the evidence of his cook, that they were supplied with abundant food. It certainly is in the highest degree improbable that men who were properly fed would resort to the "slush-tub" for additional food. Either the Captain or his cook must be greatly in error, probably the latter. Captain Charles N. Pendleton, late master of the ship *Golden Rocket*, in accordance with instructions received from the Eastern States, takes charge of the bark *Sarah Parks*, of which he is part owner.

The divorce trade has been brisk here of late. A day or two since, Judge Norton of this city, pronounced decrees of divorce in the following suits: Nathaniel Blackstone *vs.* Josephine M. Blackstone; Catharine Hart *vs.* Joseph Hart; Bridget Johnson *vs.* John Johnson; M. E. Anderson *vs.* John Anderson; Marcus Harloe *vs.* Eliza Harloe; August E. Teitman *vs.* Sophia Teitman; Margaret A. Carroll *vs.* James A. Carroll. The case of Mary S. Frisbie *vs.* T. W. Frisbie, and that of F. Ditchenberg *vs.* Morris Ditchenberg, were referred.

In the case of Wand *vs* Wand, in the District Court, Sacramento, Judge McCune granted a decree of divorce, and placed the child—a girl, now between eight and nine years of age—in the custody of the father. The Judge gave his opinion that the shooting by Wand, on the 8th of December, at his wife, with the intention to kill, was clearly proven, and was enough to sustain the plea of extreme cruelty, although defendant had, previous to and since that time, been recognized as a kind and affectionate husband and father. In awarding the custody of the child, the Court stated that the law was imperative, and that in case of divorce, the child or children must be given to the male parent, unless it was clearly shown that he was disqualified on account of some extraordinary reason.

George Lathrop, at one time supposed to have fallen by the hands of the Indians, at the time Peter Lassen and Clopper were killed, has arrived in Petaluma. Mr. L. reports that the party had found a lead of silver ore, from ten to sixteen feet in width, which had been traced for some eight miles. Samples assayed at the rate of 164 ounces to the ton, or about $164. It is confidently predicted by the parties interested in this silver-hunting expedition, that they have at last got into the vicinity, at least, of where Mr. Hardin reports having found it in 1849 in a pure state. Mr. Hardin states that to the best of his recollection, the localities cannot be far distant, and he is therefore firm in the belief that the deposit from which he obtained his specimen in 1849 will now be discovered.

The Spiritualists of San Francisco have been somewhat scandalized of late by the attempt of certain parties to establish a community of sympathy between Spiritualism and Socialism. One of our churches was filled to overflowing a few evenings since by persons professing to hold the Spiritualist faith, to consider the subjects referred to in the following preamble and resolutions, which, after some discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There is no natural and necessary connection of the investigation of the facts and theory of Spiritualism (or the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and communion with spirits,) with the advocacy of the peculiar doctrines of Socialists and Free Love extremists, it is therefore

Resolved, That, as earnest inquiries after and believers in the truths of Spiritualism, we cannot consent to have engrafted upon our faith, or attributed to us as Spiritualists, the peculiarities of those of our number who advocate the impracticable schemes of Free Love, Fourierism, Communism, etc.

Resolved, That "Socialistic Spiritualism," as understood and defined by the Free Love Socialists, ought rather to be considered as "Socialistic Sensualism;" that we do not recognize such doctrines as having any bearing upon the truths of Spiritualism; and that we will give no countenance whatever to those doctrines.

For some time past apprehensions have been entertained that the United States Branch Mint in this city would have to suspend operations for the want of acids and nitrate of soda, the latter particularly; but the bark *Nelson* arrived on Friday, from Honolulu, with one hundred tons of nitrate of soda. The affairs of the Mint will, therefore, go on with their usual regularity and efficiency. This intelligence has greatly relieved the apprehension of our moneyed men. The importance of our mint operations may be appreciated by the following statistics for the month of May. The deposits of gold bullion, averaging 887 fine, weighed 114,929 ounces, and worth $2,125,270; and 58,225 ounces of silver—of which 42,805 were purchased, 5,118 deposited for refined bars, and 4,302 for dollars—were deposited in the Mint. The coinage amounted to $1,682,000—$1,620,000 being in double eagles, $20,000 in quarter eagles, $15,000 in silver dollars, $17,000 in half dollars, and $10,000 in quarters. No place in the country needs extensive mining facilities half so much as does San Francisco. Our present establishment is constantly ten days or a fortnight behindhand. During last week 25,650 ounces of gold, worth about $480,000, and 11,513 ounces of silver, were deposited in the Mint. The coinage of the week was $834,000; viz: $830,000 in double eagles, and $4,000 in half dollars. The $830,000 in double eagles was coined in five days, probably the largest amount ever coined in any mint within that space of time, certainly more than has ever been coined in any American mint. There is a gratifying increase in the receipts of gold dust, and the prospect is fair that the deficit produced by the prolonged Winter will soon have been overcome. There is no question that the gold product of the present year will far exceed that of the last.

James Cole has been convicted in Sierra County of murder in the second degree in killing J. N. Overmayer, in Gibsonville on the 8th May, 1858. It appears that Cole became impressed with the belief that his trial would result in a death sentence. On Tuesday evening he notified a fellow prisoner named Burke, also indicted for murder, that he would hang himself before morning. Burke could not sleep for thinking of it. About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning he heard an unusual noise in Cole's cell. Directly all was quiet and he called to Cole. No answer. He then called as loud as he was able, and aroused Sheriff Irwin, who came immediately, and found Cole "pendant on the wall," high and dry. He cut his fastenings and let Cole down, just in the nick of time, for he was breathless and senseless. He was sentenced to several years imprisonment, but while on his way to San Quentin, suddenly sprang overboard and was drowned.

Rev. J. W. Ricks of Placer County has been convicted and fined $500 for marrying miss E. McDonald to John Yale, without the consent of her parents, she being under age.

Jim Curry, *alias* "Joy," another of the convicts recently escaped from our State Prison, has been captured. Five only of the fourteen who escaped are still at large.

Wm. Petty committed suicide at the Westchester House, in this city, last week, by taking strychnine. Deceased had been dissipating seriously for some time past.

About five weeks ago Mr. George Plaisted left Little Grass Valley, Nevada County, for Pleasant Ridge, distant about a mile, with $100 in his pocket. He has not been heard from since, and it is feared that he has been murdered. He was thirty-eight years of age, and has a wife and two children living in New-Hampshire.

There is nothing new in the political world. M. S. Latham's chances for the Gubernatorial nomination are still believed to be the best before the regular Democratic Convention. An earnest effort is making to arrange for a hearty fusion of the Broderick men and Republicans in this State at the ensuing elections. I do not believe it will succeed.

California Gossip.

"PODGERS" MAKES A DISCOVERY—THE WAR NEWS IN CALIFORNIA—ENGLISH NOBLEMEN COMING—NOTABILITIES GENERALLY—ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE—CALIFORNIA NOTIONS OF MUSIC—THE WAY BUSINESS GOES—A GENERAL "REVIEW" OF THE MARKET.

San Francisco, Monday, June 6, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In looking over a file of the Times, by the last steamer, I discovered that there is another Richmond in the field, and that you have another correspondent from this place, from which fact, I presume, you are skeptical as to there being but one bite in a cherry—and a very industrious individual he appears to be—a persevering searcher after news under difficulties. He has my warmest sympathies. I was not aware before that there was news enough for two hereabouts, after the daily papers had sifted the market so thoroughly. I fear one or both must run ashore—and as it is hardly courteous to monopolize what few items there are floating about, I will be liberal this time, and leave our other correspondent a clear course,—he may have them all, and I shall get to bed an hour or two earlier to-night in consequence. The uninitiated need not stop to wonder how that can be, when a letter is supposed to be written in the morning, a few moments before the steamer leaves. We write letters sometimes on the same principle Sunday papers are published—that is, the day beforehand. The "tother chap" will sit up all night, probably, to catch all the items up to the latest moment, which will answer all the purpose.

We are all war here now—nothing is spoken of but the war in Europe. So large a portion of our population is made up of foreigners that the subject is one of deep interest, and there is a feverish anxiety for the latest news; and here we experience the blessings of the Overland Mail, which brings us the latest telegraphic news in 22 days, twice a week. We shall have a day or two later news by the mail due some time to-night, and the bulletin-boards will be conned with great eagerness.

We hear that several of the most distinguished of the English nobility are *en route* by overland stage, and will soon arrive in San Francisco—the party that have been spending a year or two on the Plains on a hunting expedition. I shall look with great interest for the arrival of that coach. It will be a sight to see several live Lords (if, indeed, they are alive when they arrive) emerge from a closely-packed stage-coach, looking like figs just out of a drum. If they don't think it a great country, with some considerable "spread" to it, then I am in error as to the views a man would naturally have after a ride of fifteen hundred and more miles in mud wagons, concord wagons and stage-coaches, where he had been pounded, starved, jammed, punched, knocked and banged until his body is black and blue. And Greeley, he's coming too! It will call into active exercise all the philosophy of that renowned philosopher to bear the ills his flesh will be heir to. I don't know who will be the object of greatest interest—the Editor of the *Tribune* or the live Lord or Lords. I am of opinion that the former will be the recipient of the most attention, for Californians as a general thing think well of Greeley for his "good word" for the Pacific Railroad Bill, and it is very likely that some public complimentary demonstration will be made to show that California is by no means ungrateful for past favors. If a man thinks enough of California to stand a stage-coach trip across the continent to see it, he deserves all the attention he may receive. We have had any quantity of ex-Editors, ex Generals, ex-Colonels, ex-Majors, and ex-miners to see us, and we have now the performing elephants, but we have never had a real simon-pure (unless it might be Simon-ton, now of the *Bulletin*) editor of a prominent New-York newspaper among us, but we soon shall have that pleasure, and we shall wait with some impatience his report of this country and its people, and to see ourselves as others see us.

The English Opera Troupe, composed of Mr. Lyster, Miss Hodson, Miss Durand, &c., have arrived, and have made their début in "Somnambula," and a nice piece of work they made of it. It must be imagined abroad "and elsewhere," that we people of California are rude, unsophisticated ignoramuses, devoid of all discrimination or "suavez," and don't know a hand-organ from a tin whistle, or else such an attempt would never be made to palm off upon us second-rate chorus singers for "prima donnas," "prima contraltinos," bassos, highfalutin tenors, humbuggios, &c., as in the present instance. It is a downright insult to the musical taste of this community to attempt to force upon us by fulsome laudations of a few scribbling itemizers of the Press here such a company as composes the so styled "Celebrated English Opera Troupe." We had a very passable Italian Opera under way when this company arrived and broke it up, and now we have neither one thing nor the other I have nothing to say against the "Celebrated English Opera Company" except that they "*cawnt sing*," "*cawnt do it yer know*," and as actors and actresses they're "not worth shucks." I have nothing else against them, I assure you, only these little trifling defects.

I believe business is pretty good. Everybody appears busy, and the city seems quite lively and cheerful. Real estate is firm (except the sand hills) and many substantial buildings are going up, and a great many improvements are going on. The streets are being paved with cobble stones, the old plank is fast disappearing. People are mending their ways, and as ways and means go together they must have means to do it with. There's a little more principle in regard to interest, and money can be had for less than three per cent. a month. Good horses are scarce and high. Good cigars find smokers. Boyd sells a great many new hats. Austin finds his stock of rich silks and shawls running low, and is obliged to go home after more. Spring bonnets are much sought after. Strawberries are ten cents a pound. The opposition and low fare brings lots of people to the country. California Navigation Company's stock is up, and so is Bellingham Bay Coal ditto, and is going higher, and so isn't Bulkhead stock. The Mount Vernon-ers gave a grand ball at the American Theatre in aid of the fund—didn't pay, (glad of it.) Nobody killed for ever so long. The Rev. Mr. Cutler goes East this steamer—and so do a great many other people. Fare in cabin $90, steerage $40—dirt cheap.

A friend in New-York writes, "What a letter that was of yours by overland mail, published in the Times the other day." The letter was a good one, I didn't write it—tother fellow, the new correspondent. Please observe, none genuine unless signed PODGERS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dates from Honolulu are to May 5. We find the following items of news in our files:

"The Legislature adjourned on May 4, after a session of 110 days, extending over five months. The new liquor law, which proposed to open all parts of the kingdom to the liquor traffic and allow its unrestricted sale to the natives, has been defeated.

B. Troup Nicholas, late acting British Consul-General for the Hawaiian Islands, being attacked with symptoms of insanity, sailed on the 4th May for England, *via* Bremen, in the ship *Pizarro*, under guardianship. During the temporary vacancy, Wm. L. Green has been recognized by the Hawaiian Government as the Acting British Consul.

The schooner *Kamehameha IV.* arrived at Honolulu on the 27th April, with twenty-eight of the sailors belonging to the ship *South Seamen*, which was wrecked on French Frigate Shoals.

The *Morning Star*, which left for the Marquesas and Tahiti, on the 25th April, experienced such heavy weather that she was forced to return to Honolulu.

The King personally circulated a subscription paper at Honolulu, for the purpose of raising a fund to establish a charity hospital in that place. The result was that a large sum of money was raised. The hospital is soon to be built.

The eruption on Mauna Loa still continues. At night the blood-red stream can be plainly seen from Waimea, running down apparently four or five miles from the source before it disappears under the old lava.

Ten Sisters of Charity and two priests were passengers to Honolulu on the bark *Nelson*, from Arequipa. On the night of their arrival the Catholic church was illuminated and thrown open, and thanks were publicly given for their safe arrival.

The brig *Advance* has been purchased by a German company, for the purpose, it is said, of hunting for guano islands. One of the Hawaiian coasters, a small schooner, called the *Kinole*, has been chartered by unknown parties for the same purpose."

A correspondent dating at Honolulu May 7, referring to the work of the late Legislature, says:

"A new feature here is the introduction, for the first time, of a tax on real estate. This is initiated by the new Code, and as a commencement the rate fixed at one quarter of one per cent., so as not to scare the native landholders at the outset. I consider this as the most noteworthy step, in advance, which the Hawaiian Government has made in many years. A new tariff also has been imposed, increasing all duties, uniformly, from five to ten per cent. *ad valorem*. It cannot, however, by treaty stipulations, go into effect until twelve months from the time that official notice has been given. That notice will not be given until after we hear of the ratification in Paris of our last treaty with France, and, considering the present appearance of the political horizon in Europe, I am inclined to doubt whether Napoleon will find much time to devote to such small fry as he, no doubt, considers us Hawaiians."

California Markets—Shipping Intelligence.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 6.

During the fortnight now closing the aggregate of transactions resulting from first and second hands would be deemed considerable, were it not that they bear such a disproportion to the heavy stocks upon the market. The amount of goods sent to the interior and distributed to various points has been large, yet it has been found difficult to dispose of lots in any quantity to buyers, who have mainly been enabled to supply their wants through the auction rooms and by purchases of small extent direct from importers. A desire to realize in many instances has resulted in continued daily offerings at public sale, while importers have shown a willingness to meet buyers for such quantities and almost upon any terms that would induce them to purchase.

Within a few days preceding the sailing of the steamer of the 20th ult., it became apparent that importers had changed their views as to the policy of taking their goods into store to await a demand. The continued shipments from all quarters, and more particularly from domestic Atlantic ports, convinced even the most unwilling that it was needless to look for such a rally in prices, during the present season, as would justify incurring storage and interest on goods held over. The year was far enough advanced and coming supplies ascertained with sufficient accuracy to establish as a certainty that stocks could not be reduced, even at the utmost limit of consumption before the setting in of Winter, to an extent that would compensate the cost of holding goods. And in all instances, we conceive that it has been necessary to convert merchandise into cash in order to make some returns to shippers whose ability to meet their engagements must have a limit. Buyers, with present and prospective advantages altogether in their favor, could not be induced to operate unless material concessions were made and a further serious decline has ensued from the rates generally current during the middle of the past month.

Throughout the fortnight the arrivals from divers points have been large, and so restricted have been the wants of purchasers, and so greatly have they been disinclined to take goods in quantities at any one time, that it has been almost impossible to effect sales from ship of the large receipts coming to hand, and only by parceling out invoices has disposition been found for consignments. There has been a large sale of Coffee, another of Eastern Flour, and another of Sugar, but all made at auction, under peculiar circumstances. Otherwise the difficulties mentioned have limited the extent of transactions and added to the general depression. Financial embarrassments—attributable to causes noted elsewhere—have also contributed to cramp business, and within the past few days, money having become extremely scarce, goods offering for cash could only be placed at ruinous sacrifices. The solitary bright feature in trade consists in the quantity of merchandise going out of the market, in small lots altogether, but sufficient to make a large aggregate; but were its extent doubled there would be no lack of supplies for months to come.

Latterly the advices from Atlantic markets have favored diminished shipments, but up to the latest direct correspondence, May 7, there had been no falling off of moment in the number of vessels dispatching, and we are left to the promise of a change which it is evident will occur too late to be of benefit this year. From China and East Indian ports the news, last received, indicates continued and heavy shipments of the productions of those countries to a market already surfeited, and in which the two principal staples, Sugar and Rice, are already netting serious loss to shippers' account. From European ports a slight degree of moderation is to be observed of late, barely sufficient to make the disasters to that account less burdensome than will be incurred in other quarters.

Boots and Shoes continue to rule low, and are crowded upon the market. Ship Bread is very dull and heavy. Candles are selling on buyers' terms. In Dry Goods there has been considerable activity in Drills and Sheetings, with an animated jobbing trade. In Fish, Mackerel are less inquired for at previous rates, and Dry Cod not in demand. Malt Liquors have sold more freely since the weather has become warmer. In Metals there have been some transactions in Pig Iron and Tin plates at about late quotations. Molasses and Syrup are in good request, as before reported. Nails of high sizes have been in better demand for moderate parcels, but round invoices are still heavy. Naval Stores dull, and Oakum lower on a large stock. In Oils there has been very little done, except in China Nut, which has come in freely and is lower for jars; Lard is doing a trifle better; Coast Whalers are coming into port from successful cruises. In Provisions the business of the fortnight has been light; Mess Beef is in better request at an improvement; Pork is slow and drooping; Bacon is not inquired for, and no sales have occurred; Hams, in patent covers, have been placed to some extent by importers at low figures, and brined are very heavy and scarcely salable; Butter is not quick, but a choice article is still taken steadily—inferior dull and hard to dispose of. In Spirits a better feeling is to be noted in fine Brandies at the close; common qualities of Foreign, Mixed and American are lower; Alcohol dull and Pure Spirits the same; Rum not moving; Foreign and Domestic Gin slow; Whisky quiet but weaker. In Wines, an active trade in Claret has been done by dealers, and stocks in first hands were but nominal until a recent arrival; prices have not changed, and coming supplies are ample; choice brands of Champagne are taken regularly by the trade, and receipts latterly have well stocked the market; common Sherries and Port in wood are still salable at remunerative rates and other kinds inactive.

The arrivals from New-York were the *Hurricane*, *Contest*, *Walter Lord* and *Aspasia*; from Boston, the *Flying Childers* and *Hornet*; from Liverpool, the *Hebe* and *Gleaner*; from Bordeaux, the *D'Alembert*; from Calcutta, the *Geo. Raynes*; from Hong Kong, the *Gauntlet*; from Manila, the *Barreda Bros.*; from Rio Janeiro, the *Stratton*; from Callao, the *Ida*; from Iquique, the *Nelson*; from Tahiti, the *Queen of the Isles*, *Suerte* and *Samoa*; and *Cleopatra*, from whaling cruise.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit. *Part I.*—Nos. 1647, 1965, 4753, 53. 549. 1879, 1047, 35, 1339, 1065, 7, 1983, 1987, 1989, 1991, 2005, 2011, 2019, 2027, 2029. 2031. *Part II.*—Nos. 2086, 1480½, 260. 2090, 634, 1634, 1684, 1422, 1914, 1916½, 2094, 724, 804, 1722, 2176, 2114, 2116, 2118. 2120, 2122.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—(Short Causes.)—Nos. 863, 721, 725, 732. 776, 783. 811, 812, 832, 839, 854, 867, 868, 869. 893, 903, 909, 915, 928. 930, 939. 940, 954, 970, 975, 979, 987, 990. 991 996, 1003, 1010, 1011, 1017, 1019, 1022, 1027, 1032, 1037, 1039, 1046, 1053, 1085, 1109, 1114, 1115, 1131, 1140, 1147, 1148.

COURT OF APPEALS—June 25.

No. 71—Marshall *vs.* Smith, argued. Mr. John K. Porter for appellant; Mr. Willard for respondent.

Nos. 73, 75, 76—Low *vs.* Austin, Cornelius *vs.* Austin, Bullis *vs.* Austin, argued. Mr. J. H. Reynolds for appellant; Mr. Wm. L. Learned for respondent.

No. 67—Hunt *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company, argued. Mr. J. H. Reynolds for appellant; Mr. John K. Porter for respondent.

Calendar for Monday, June 27.—Nos. 28, 77, 78, 79, 82, 187, 41, 60, 64, 83.

Presentment of the Grand Jury—A Heavy Day of Sentences.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The June Term of this Court is always an important one, occurring, as it does, just at the "threshhold of Summer," when, for the sake of the hot weather, it is necessary to clear the City Prison of its criminal population, as far as is practicable, considering the delays and obstructions originated by those impediments to justice, the lawyers—or, as they are fond of being called, the counselors. The present term has not been less fruitful than former June terms. Nearly one hundred cases have been disposed of, many of them with little difficulty—the accused pleading guilty. This was the case when Recorder Riker, of worthy memory, was on the bench. Burglars, thieves, receivers of stolen goods—in short, all manner of criminals, usually resolved to plead guilty and trust to his leniency, (for the Court always deals more leniently with a culprit who saves the County the expense of a trial, than with a contumelious *mauvais sujet* who persists in running his chance and gets convicted.) So it is now with Recorder Barnard. The same class of criminals have as wholesome a dread of coming before him on conviction by a jury, being well aware that he will not spare them if their character previous to their conviction for the present offence has been in the least open to suspicion, than did his venerable predecessor. But if it is the first transgression, the Recorder can temper justice with mercy, and leave the door of the avenger sufficiently open to admit the messenger of reformation.

A large number of prisoners were sentenced, from day to day, during the term, but there remained about forty cases to be disposed of at the close of the term.

Mary Brown, charged with stealing $40 worth of clothes from Rosanna Emmerton, at No. 217 Avenue B, on May 10, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary.

William Scott pleaded guilty to an assault on Edward Rudolph, at No. 85 Mercer street, on April 21, sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Michael Sullivan will reside for the forthcoming two years in the penitentiary. His offence was burglary. He "entered" the dwelling house No. 16 Warren-street, on the 2d June, and stole a bathing-tub. Not caring to go to trial, he pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary.

George H. Smith, charged with stealing $40. pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent for three months to the Penitentiary.

Charles Fischer, a German, whose villany developed itself in lingering outside the Banks in Nassau and Wall sts., and lying in wait for boys, who had been sent by their employers to get checks cashed, when he would hasten after the boys, as if he was one of the officials of the Bank, and demand the money which they had received, answering them that they had delivered the wrong check. This ingenious gentleman having been tried on two indictments, (there were seven against him) one for grand larceny, and the other for petit larceny, and convicted on both, was properly served by the Recorder. He was sentenced on the first conviction to five years in the State Prison, and on the second, to six months in the Penitentiary, with a fine of $100; his imprisonment continuing until the fine shall be paid. There are degrees of nobility even among thieves The Recorder well described this fellow as the meanest kind of thief.

Frank Minor, a sailor, was jointly charged with Thomas Gilmore, with a felonious assault on Thomas Davenport, second mate of the ship *E. Z.*, on May 18. when he bit off the half of Davenport's nose. He was convicted of an assault with an intent to do bodily harm, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years. Gilmore was discharged, but recommitted on a charge of assault and battery.

Edward Buckley, convicted of an assault with an attempt to commit a rape, was sentenced to three months in the City Prison. The girl was of a very abandoned character, and the offence not clearly made out. Hence the lightness of the sentence.

Edward Parker and William Ryan, convicted of assault on Police Officer Sheerer, were next brought up for sentence. Their counsel earnestly entreated leniency, but the Recorder said that assaults on the Police by rowdies was becoming a notorious evil, and as it was the duty of the Court to protect the Police he must impose a severe sentence. Two years in the State Prison for Parker, and one year in the Penitentiary for Ryan.

William C. Howland, a youth, who had pleaded guilty to passing a forged check on the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was earnestly recommended to mercy by Mr. Treadwell, of that hotel, and as his friends promised to send him immediately to California, judgment was suspended, and he was allowed to depart. But the Recorder added this proviso, that if he did not leave the City by the 1st of August, and remain away three years he would be re-arrested, and sent to the State prison.

James Raymond and Adam Fackner, boys, stole Dr. Foster's horse and wagon, and were convicted of grand larceny. Fackner was sent to the House of Refuge, Raymond was consigned to the care of a gentleman, who will send him from the City, and provide for him.

Edward McCormick pleaded guilty to passing a forged $5 bill on the Tradesmens' Bank, and was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

James Gilroy, for uttering a forged $20 bill, was sent to the State Prison for two years. It was not his first offence.

Henry C. Best, a youth of bad character, was sent for two years to the Penitentiary for passing counterfeit money.

A notorious German burglar, named John Weimar, who had "entered" stores in Catharine, Greenwich and various other streets, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years, with hard labor.

A young man of respectable appearance, named William H. Kimball, pleaded guilty to stealing some money from a fellow student in the Theological Seminary. Letters from several clergymen and gentlemen of high position, in his favor, were read by his counsel to the Court, and the Recorder, judging the case to be one in which mercy might be properly exercised, inflicted a light punishment—30 days in the City Prison.

Ellen Sheenan, a "panel game prostitute," for robbing a United States seaman—one of the *Echo* men—of $160, was dispatched to the State Prison for the term of five years.

John Regan pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Martin Calkin, for the same offence, on the same plea, was similarly treated. So was John Smith, who made a speech to the Court, and whose counsel made a speech, consuming much time to no purpose.

Elijah Saunders, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, was sent for four months to the Penitentiary. The District-Attorney asked that he might be mercifully dealt with.

Catherine Timmons was sent to the State Prison for two years, for grand larceny.

Andrew Rogers was fined $10 for a minor case of assault. Israel Hersch, for a like offence, was fined $20. "Jerry Shaw" not *the* Jerry, but his namesake, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, for an assault on a Police officer.

Charles Beno, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at rape, was sentenced for one year to the Penitentiary, and fined $100. Michael Sheehan was sent to the City Prison for three months for assault. Henry Behman, for assault, was fined $25. John O'Neil. for assault was sentenced to 20 days in the City Prison. Margaret Reddon was fined $25 for disorderly conduct, and Virginia Williams was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months for petit larceny.

The Grand Jury made the following presentment, after handing to the Court a large number of indictments;

New-York, June 25, 1859.

To the Court of Sessions:

The Grand Jury in and for the City and County of New-York respectfully present, that in the exercise of their duty they have during the present term found ninety-two bills of indictment, which have been duly presented to the Court in the form and manner prescribed by law. The Grand Jury have visited the City Prison in Centre-street, and examined into its condition as carefully as the limited time at their disposal allowed. They all agree that it is in a much better condition than they have found it at any time previous. The interior walls have been painted throughout, and other improvements made in the cells, which, while adding to the comfort of the prisoners, increase the security against escape. They are, however, obliged to say that they found the Rotunda and Police Court-room in a very dangerous and unhealthy condition; the roof is leaky, the ceilings, which are very heavy, are frequently falling—a few days since a large portion fell, and came near killing a woman and child. The Police Court-room is in a most filthy condition, and totaly unfit for use. This has been the case, as we are informed, for a long time. They respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to this matter, that the evil may be remedied at once. The House of Detention in White-street was also visited, and we believe that everything is done to render the witnesses as comfortable as circumstances allow. The Grand Jury devoted a whole day to visiting the institutions on the islands, and are happy to report that the various institutions are in good order, and apparently everything is done by the wardens, &c., of each institution for the benefit of those committed to their charge. In view of the fact of so many recent cases of poisoning, the Grand Jury respectfully suggest that a law of the most stringent character be made, requiring a record to be kept of all poisonous substances sold at retail by druggists and others, together with the names and residences of the persons to whom such sales are made. The frequency of fraud practiced upon strangers by ticket swindlers and agencies has become of late a very serious matter; and the victims in but few cases ever complain, for the reason that they are urged away by taking passage in other vessels. The Grand Jury urge upon the authorities to have them broken up, and that the character of all persons selling tickets be duly inquired into at least once every month.

Great complaints are still made against hackney coaches and their drivers for crowding steamboat wharves and railroad stations. The Grand Jury suggest that the laws relating thereto be rigidly enforced. All of which is respectfully submitted to the honorable Court by the Grand Jury.

JOHN MILLS, Foreman.

John N. Olcott, Secretary.

The Recorder complimented the Grand Jury for their prompt attention to their duties, and discharged them with the thanks of the Court.

A large number of prisoners were then arraigned and pleaded not guilty. They will be tried in the July and August terms. The most important case among them was that of Margaret Burke, so well known to the public as the alleged poisoner in the "Fourteenth-street boarding-house case." She was charged with causing the deaths of her mistress, Mrs. Ellen Beetham, and Mr. Fayette Robinson, by means of arsenic. She pleaded not guilty, and her trial was set down for next term. She is rather an interesting-looking girl, and does not by any means exhibit a malicious appearance.

Mr. Edmon Blankman moved that Miss Mary De Young should be discharged from custody. It will be remembered that some time ago the millinery store of Madame De Young, Chineese Buildings, Broadway, was discovered to be on fire, and that supposed evidence of arson was found, implicating the prisoner, daughter of Madame. An indictment was found by a former Grand Jury against her, which the Recorder quashed during the second week of the past term, on the gronnd of (to say the least of it) manifest informality and blundering. The prisoner was, however, re-committed, and an effort made by the District Attorney to obtain a new indictment from the Grand Jury then in session. No new indictment was found, however, and the motion of Mr. Blankman on Saturday was, that by the provision of the statute in such case made and provided, Miss De Young was entitled to her discharge. The Recorder took the papers, and will render a decision to-day.

Ex-Judge Beebe, counsel for Moses Ehrich, who was indicted over a year ago for receiving large—very large amounts of stolen goods, but whom the District-Attorney, for some reason or other, has never brought to trial, moved that he should be discharged on his own recognizances. He has been on bail for months past in the sum of $5,000. The motion was opposed by one of the Assistant District-Attorneys, but was granted by the Recorder, on the ground that the counsel for Ehrich had repeatedly been ready to proceed to trial, whereas the prosecution had been unprepared. The Recorder added that there was no reason to fear that Ehrich would remove from the City, while there was a thief left to bring him stolen goods. The case of Ehrich is a noted one on the calendar of this Court, and the delay in trying him is rather unaccountable.

The Court was formally adjourned *sine die*.

The July term will commence next Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. The Exchange Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York.—This was a motion to dismiss the complaint in this action, on the ground that the plaintiffs were represented by Mann & Redman, and not by the Counsel to the Corporation The facts were reported in the Times of Tuesday, June 21.

This morning the Justice granted the motion, holding that Mann & Rodman have no legal right to represent the City.

Benjamin L. Pitcher, survivor, &c., vs. Cornelius R. Disosway.—Motion to discontinue without costs denied, (Code, 304, 305, 306; 1 Bosworth, 329.) No other part of the application can be granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before a full Bench.

Wm. Marsh, Receiver vs. Darius Clark.—Order reversed, and execution set aside.

Clark B. Wheeler vs. Elisha Ruckman.—Order modified; Receiver to deliver note on payment of costs.

Benjamin J. H. Trask, Jr., vs. Chas. H. Jones, Executor.—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

Wm. J. Barnes vs. Edward Roberts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Gould.

THEATRICAL CONTROVERSY.

William Stuart vs. Dion Bourcicault.—In this case it appeared that the parties, in 1857, were the lessees of Wallack's theatre. At the time the theatre closed, Stuart claimed that Bourcicault was indebted to him in a large sum of money, as damages for sundry breaches of contract. The matter was referred by both parties to an arbitrator, who, after hearing the parties, made an award of $6,000 in favor of Mr. Stuart. Subsequently Mr. Bourcicault commenced proceedings to set the award aside on the ground of partiality. Pending the latter proceedings, the parties met on amicable terms and settled the matter. It now appeared that prior to the award of the arbitrator, Mr. Stuart assigned the claim in the action to Mr. Theodore Moss, the treasurer of Wallack's theatre, as security for the sum of $3,000 which he (Moss) had loaned to Stuart. Mr. Moss now came in to make a motion to have execution issued upon the judgment of the arbitrator. The counsel for Messrs. Stuart and Bourcicault came into Court to oppose the motion on the ground that the original parties had settled the original suit, and therefore all the proceedings fell to the ground. Upon the parties coming into Court this morning, they concluded to settle the matter amicably, and drop all litigation.

H. A. Cram and Richard O'Gorman for Messrs. Stuart and Bourcicault; A. Mathews for T. Moss.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People vs. James Shephard.—In this case, upon the application of Mr. Ashmead, the Judge granted a stay of proceedings. It is expected that the argument of this cause and the 'Stephens case will come on in the Court of Appeals on Wednesday next.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, June 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 66 bbls. Ashes, 11,245 bbls. Flour, 106 sacks Corn Meal, 15,200 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Rye, 18,910 bushels Oats, 1,435 pkgs. Provisions, 210 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. Pots at $5 31¼, and small lots of Pearls at $5 81¼ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,570 bbls., including 1 398 bbls. Pots and 172 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Java, at 14½c.; 100 Laguayra, at 11½c.; 500 Rio, on private terms, and 70 Bahia, at 10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, at former rates. About 300 bales were sold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, and prices are essentially unaltered. Inferior and common qualities, especially of old Flour, are in limited request, and are quite heavy. Sales have been reported of 6,400 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 70@ 6 00
Extra State	6 10@ 6 50
Standard Superfine Western	5 75@ 6 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 20@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping	6 45@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 85@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 75
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 75@10 00

Southern Flour is moderately inquired for, to-day, at easier prices; sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $6 75@$7 25 for mixed brands, and $7 30@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $4@$5 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly sought after at easier and irregular prices; sales have been confined to small lots, including very good White Kentucky at $1 80, choice new amber Southern at $1 80, and inferior mixed do. at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn is less inquired for, yet is essentially unchanged in value. Holders appear to be less eager to sell. The reported transactions comprised 26,000 bushels at 80c.@84c. for poor to prime yellow Northern and Jersey; 80c.@84c. for yellow Southern; 82c.@85c for white Southern; 83 for white Northern; 83c@84c. for yellow Western, and 80c.@82½c. for inferior to good old and new mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues very dull at 90c.@92c. ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are in limited request at lower rates; Canada, 47½c.@49c.; Western, 46c.@48c.; State, 44c @46c.: Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c.@43c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 860 bales North River at 55c.@60c. ℔ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 80 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.@44c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 33c.; and (exported) 400 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in to-day. Prices have not varied remarkably. Included in the reported sales were 256 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 46½c.@47c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate request at 61c.@62c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 12½ for Mess, and $13 12½@$13 25 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams at 7¾c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive and nominal, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is in more demand and is doing better; sales to-day 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in slack request at drooping rates. Sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $13 75 @$15 25 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is very quiet at 14c.@19c. for New State; 12c.@16c. for New Ohio, ℔ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of small lots, chiefly at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Yesterday's sales were 1,450 tcs.

SKINS—The week's sales include 16 bales Maracaibo Goat at 60c @70c. each; 40 do. Tampico, 230@256 lbs., at 46c.@47c. ℔ lb.; 20 do. German, 225 lbs., at 46c. ℔ lb.; 134 do. Curaçoa, at 80c. each, 6 mos.; 2 500 lbs. South Western Deer, at 29c. ℔ lb., cash; and 1,000 lbs. San Juan Deer, at 47½c., cash, less 2½ ℔ cent.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made to-day of 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@6¾c.; with some Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7¾c., and New-Orleans at 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb.: also, 189 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $6 37@$7 31 ℔ 100 lbs.; and 110 boxes Havana at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime, part at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 26½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s. For London, 10 bbls. Pot Ashes at 15s.; 63 quarter boxes Tobacco at 2s., and 30 bbls. Bone at 15s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "A ship from Quebec to British Channel, excluding Gloucester, Deals, at £4 10s.; one from Quebec to London, Deals, £4 5s. and Timber £1 10s.; a ship, 1,498 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £2 17s.; a Prussian bark, 312 tons, (chartered on the other side,) from St. John, N. B., to Hartlepool, £3 10s.; a ship, 360 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $17; three ships, 663 tons, 714 tons and 899 tons, to Marseilles, Coal, $5; a bark, 293 tons, and two ships (one 1,372 tons,) from Baltimore to Marseilles, Cumberland Coal, $6@$7; a schooner, 290 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 10c.

FINE ARTS.

HOLMES'

NEW PICTURE GALLERY, NO. 691 BROADWAY.

Extensive rooms for taking portraits and groups, of the largest and smallest sizes, on the cheap system, quick and perfect. The new gallery is unlike most of the sidewalk picture shops, as it is got up with a view to a better internal arrangement than outward glitter. Fine traps do not always catch old rats. See HOLMES' new gallery.

PERSONAL.

A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS AND POSsessing a thorough knowledge of the business, to take the charge of a first class retail lace, ribbon and fancy goods store in this City. None but those who are every way qualified and possess unexceptionable City references need notice this. Apply by letter or in person (the latter prefered) to SAXTON & VANVELSOR, No. 116 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, as cook washer and ironer; also, by 3 smart girls, (Protestants,) as nurses, and chambermaids and waiters; no objection to the country. Apply at WESLAY'S Select Female office, No. 293 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Employers wanting smart, reliable help, will please call. 20 smart Protestant girls wanted to supply good calls now ready.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by a neat, respectable girl; is honest, faithful and willing to work; will be found a girl of kind and obliging disposition. Can do plain cooking and washes and irons well; desires a permanent home with a family who want such a servant. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or would assist in the care of children; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would prefer a situation in New-York, or would travel; has good references. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 1,090 Broadway, in the millinery store, near 32d st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; she would do general housework. Wages not so much an object as a home. Best of reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, 3d-floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; also a very efficient young woman as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; they have lived in very nice families both in City and country; will go separate or together. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman lately arrived from the City of Dublin, Ireland, a situation to take care of growing-up children and do plain sewing; is a good embroideress, and will be found neat and obliging. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; has no objections to the country. Can give the best of references both City and country. Has lived several years in one place. Address a note to the Times Office Box No. 111, for J. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is also a good baker; is willing to make herself generally useful, wishes to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chambermaid, or as laundress and chambermaid; understands waiting and sewing, or would do light housework, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 44 West 24th st., the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as chambermaid; would be willing to assist in washing, or the cooking of a small, genteel family; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 471 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived with her present employers six years. Call at No. 287 5th av., between 31st and 32d sts Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of a few grown children; she does embroidery neatly. Call for two days at No. 271 West 27th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, who has lately been thrown upon her own resources, wishes to get in a small American family where she will find a home to do plain sewing. Best of reference given. Address Miss LOUISA, Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman, as cook in a private family; or one who understands her business well; good City references given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTAble woman, a situation in a private family as cook or laundress, or to take charge of a house in the absence of a family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 198 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Has no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen at No 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a young woman well recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a very neat economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; can cut and fit dresses for ladies and children, also boys' clothing and all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 161 Grand-st. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call at No. 81 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN BROOKLYN BY A steady respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and mind a baby; or as chambermaid and waiter; best of reference. Call at 2 Court-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid in the country, with a private family. Apply for 2 days at No. 5 West 38th st., where the advertiser has been employed for the last year.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good, plain cook, washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread; City reference. Call at No. 208 9th-av., in the store between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR AS chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 51 East 19th-st., at her present employer's, to whom she refers.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be obtained daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution—7 years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. The promptest attention paid to orders for city or country.

J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS her business, whose customers are gone to the country, wants employment either by the day, week or month as dressmaker and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 77 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., eight doors to the right.

COMPETENT SERVANTS CAN PROCURE first-class situations in all capacities, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Servants who understand their business, and are well recommended, can be provided with situations without any delay, as there are always a number of excellent situations open.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English Protestant wet nurse, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF DOMESTIC help, can be supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, of every capacity, for city and country; the strictest attention given to secure the best of help by MORRIS COHNERT, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has abundance of civil capable help to suit all at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man—English—with the most unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a private family, in City or country; is a young man of reliable and trustworthy habits; quite experienced in his business, and would be willing to make himself useful; values a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or Groom; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, a young man to drive horses, milk cows, and work on a farm. Wages moderate. Both have the best of reference. Call at No 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would be willing to make himself obliging and generally useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to City or country; has three years' reference from his last place. Address M. C., Box 220 Times Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man who thoroughly understands the care of horses in all its branches; can take care of a small vegetable garden; has no objection to City or country; the best reference from his last place. Address H. A., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A competent man; also, understands farming and the management of all farm stock; has lived as foreman with a gentleman in this City holding a large estate, and the reference will be found good. Address GARDENER, until employed, Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, AFTER landing from the old country, wish situations; he as groom and coachman, and his wife as laundress or any situation she can fill; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 East 29th-st., if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ACTIVE MAN, A SITuation either in a liquor establishment, or as conductor on a train. He has been serving eight years in a wholesale rectifying house, and can give the best references. Address or call at No. 473 9th-av.

$10 GIVEN TO ANY PERSON WHO will get the advertiser a situation as collector for a Gas Company, Bank or Banking house; is a respectable young man, and can give most satisfactory references as to honesty, sobriety and integrity. Address R. T. G., Box No. 201 Times Office.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man, 18 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a situation to assist in tending bar or in any other capacity where he can make himself useful. Address R. R., Box No. 208 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man a situation as coachman; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at THOS. CAMPBELL'S sadlery store, 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as porter in a store; is not afraid to work; terms moderate; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 215 West 23d-st., call for two days.

HELP WANTED.

EDGE-TOOL MAKERS.

Wanted, a first-rate hand on Broad Hatchets. Apply to C. HAMMOND & SON, No. 501 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE THE charge and do the general work of a small place in the country, some 20 miles from New York. Must understand gardening and taking care of a horse, &c. None but those having first class reference need apply. COOPER & CO., No. 138 Front-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant girl, smart and tidy, to do the general sewing of a family, and chamberwork and look after children; must be of a good disposition, and can come with good reference. To such as will answer description will find a good home. Address J. L. S., Box No. 174, Peekskill.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK TO RESIDE in a large town, a short distance from the City. One who understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, and can bring satisfactory references, may hear of a good situation by calling Monday at No. 5 West 22d-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN.—HAT AND STRAW goods salesmen, who have a large trade either South, near by, or in the Southwest, may make favorable arrangements by addressing, with name and reference, ACTIVITY, Box No. 171 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ASSIST IN AN umbrella and parasol store and do plain family sewing; must come well recommended; a good place and steady employment. Apply to WM. JOHNSTON, No. 214 Bowery.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING Agents, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON SEWING MAchines, basting coats, and button hole maker. Also a man for pressing coats. Good wages given. Apply to DE GROSS, rear building, No. 27 Norfolk-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Cheap classes will be formed this afternoon and evening to prepare gentlemen or boys practically for Fall business. Reduced terms $5. Regular terms $25. Private desks only $15 if secured before July 1.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A TEACHER, WHO HAS spent several years abroad, and his lady, would give private lessons to pupils of both sexes in the common and higher branches, in the ancient and modern languages, and would teach English to foreigners at their own house, corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., Brooklyn, or elsewhere.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or J. P. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 53 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, OF HIGH respectability, wishes to give some hours' instruction in her language, every day, either in a school or a private family; she would be fully able to teach the elementary English branches too, having several years' experience as teacher in this country; best of City references, and testimonies of capacity as graduate of a French college, can be produced. For particulars, apply by letter, addressed J. C., Box No. 114 Times Office, or to Christern's foreign bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

A FRENCH TEACHER, WHO HAS HAD eight years' experience in teaching, wishes to contract an engagement for the ensuing Fall with one or two good schools—in New York or Brooklyn. He can present his diploma, besides the highest testimonials both from France and from the best schools of this country, as to capacity and moral character. Address FRENCH, Box No 123 Times Office. A home for the Summer is also desired in exchange for tuition.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH PROFESsor, a graduate with diplomas, is anxious to be engaged as a teacher of physics and the natural sciences. He has been long employed, especially in teaching chemistry, and will furnish any references that may be asked. He would also give instruction in French literature. Address A. B., Box No. 114 Times Office.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 930 BROADWAY. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

NO. 1,911 PLYMOUTH-STREET—SOUTHwest corner of Rittenhouse-square. Philadelphia. After closing her school, in July, and during the vacation of her pupils, Miss DICKSON, from Edinburgh, Scotland, will be happy to be eligibly located in the country as teacher.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN A private family, as teacher, either in the City or country; she will teach all the English branches, also, music, drawing and painting; terms moderate. Apply at BOOK STORE, No. 223 Bleecker st, New-York.

A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISH LADY, formerly governess in noblemen's families in England, wishes to give lessons on the harp or piano. Terms moderate. The highest references given. Address M. A. S., Box No. 140 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe. all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by

CHARLES V. MAPES,

Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—50,000 ISSUED IN six months.—The unprecedented sale of this book has induced the publisher to add some 36 new tunes and hymns to its present size, without extra charge, except on the cheap edition. Among the many beautiful tunes and hymns added may be found: "I ought to Love my Mother;" "Oh, I'll be a good Child, indeed I will," and "Sister and I." These and eight others from the original *Bell*, were sung at the Sunday-school Anniversary of the M. E. Church at the Academy of Music, May 31, with great applause. The *Bell* contains nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is one of the best collections ever issued. Price, 12c.; $10 per 100; postage, 1c. Bound, 20c.; $15 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 25c.; $20 per 100; postage, 3c. each.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

NEW REVIVAL MUSIC.—"A light in the window for thee;" "Never coming back any more;" and "No sorrow there." by the Rev. E. W. Dunbar, price 3 cents each. For sale by HORACE WATERS Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

Bath, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

Aarons Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—THE RIVALS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MASSANIELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE KELLER TROUPE—FAMILY JARS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THERE'S MANY A SLIP 'TWIXT CUP AND THE LIP—HOW TO GET OUT OF IT.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP—WEALTH AND WORTH.

NATIONAL THEATRE—SIEGE OF ROCHELLE—THE STATUE LOVER—THE HAUNTED CASTLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 29, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 5 o'clock by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the screw-steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton, June 14, we have three days later from Europe. The war in Italy had assumed no new features. The Austrians had evacuated all the points held by them on the Po above Mantua, and were rapidly concentrating within their famous quadrangle. The troops heretofore retained in the Legations were withdrawn; a few were stationed in Modena, the remainder gathered into the Venitian territory. In the meantime, the Allies were advancing along the Po and along the northern highway toward the Mincio. A large body of troops had already passed the Adda; while GARIBALDI, after capturing the important City of Bergamo, was pressing forward upon Brescia. It was rumored at Vienna that his corps threatened to seize the all-important passes of the Tyrol. From Milan, the French Emperor had taken occasion to issue an address to the Italian people, reiterating his professions of entire disinterestedness; calling upon them to organize for their own government and to rally to the standard of King VICTOR EMANUEL for the expulsion of the Austrians. A Vienna dispatch announces the death of that diplomatic veteran, Prince METTERNICH. In England, the Derby Administration resigned on the 11th, and on the same day the Queen had requested Earl GRANVILLE to form a Ministry. After consultation with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the Earl abandoned the task; when it was assigned to Lord PALMERSTON, who at departure of the steamer had proceeded so far as to secure Lord JOHN RUSSELL for the Foreign Secretaryship, but had not completed his Cabinet. The London *Times* was rapidly placing itself in a position to support the new Government; and as a preliminary, had transferred its editorial advocacy from the side of the Austrians to that of the Allies. The effect of recent events had been to greatly elate the Money market. Consols were rising at a rate which threatens soon to overtake the prices anterior to the war.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow on the 11th inst., arrived here on Saturday. Her news had been anticipated by the *Persia*.

The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, with mails, treasure and passengers, which left San Francisco, June 6, sailed from Aspinwall on the 19th, and arrived at this port yesterday at noon. The news she brings from the South Pacific is of interest. The revolution in Chili had been finally suppressed, Gen. GALLO, the leader, taking refuge in Peru. The accounts from Bolivia are gratifying. President LINARES, satisfied of the capacity of the people for self-government, was about to summon a convention, that he might formally surrender his dictatorial powers. The insurrection in Ecuador had been suppressed by President ROBLES, not without battle and bloodshed.

From the River Plate we have confirmation of the fact that war is on the verge of realization between the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres. The Ministry of the latter State has been reconstructed, with a view to warlike possibilities; the army was enlarged, and every defensive measure taken. On the other hand, the preparations of Gen. URQUIZA are reported to be tardy, and embarrassed by the indisposition of the people to embark in the conflict.

Advices from the Isthmus announce the arrival at Panama of the steamship *Washington*, now four months out from New-York, bound to San Francisco. All on board were well. One passenger, named HOPPERS, had been assassinated in Chili; one had died of consumption, and one child had been accidentally killed. The *Washington* left Panama on the 13th.

Central American advices announce the conclusion of a treaty, April 30, between the British Government and that of Guatemala, in reference to the boundaries of British Honduras. The relations between Salvador and Honduras were daily becoming hostile. Nothing it was thought, but the intervention of Guatemala could prevent an outbreak. The important intelligence comes from Nicaragua that Gen. LAMAR had presented the ultimatum of Secretary CASS to President MARTINEZ; and that it had been definitively rejected. Gen. LAMAR was to return home by the next steamer. The Message of President MORA was delivered to the Congress of Costa Rica on the 8th. It contains no points of interest. The feeling of hostility toward Nicaragua was on the increase at San José. Lieut. LAMBERT, of the *Cyane*, died on board that vessel in the harbor of Icacos, on the 27th ult.

The *Moses Taylor* brings the California mails and specie of June 6, the trip having been made in twenty days. The receipt of treasure by this arrival is very large, rising $2,000,000. The California news is unimportant. The travel eastward continued, the Pacific steamers outward-bound being crowded at every trip. Considerable progress had been made in the construction of the line of telegraph westward from Placerville. The western terminus of this line is intended to be at St. Joseph, Mo. The Grand Jury of San Francisco had made a report and presentment in reference to the practice of Legislative lobbying. Politically the news is not important. LATHAM's chances for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination were considered to be improving. An effort was being made for a fusion of the Broderick men and the Republicans. The California markets were very dull.

News from the Sandwich Islands to May 5 reaches us by the *Moses Taylor*. The volcanic eruption still continued. A company of sisters of charity and priests had arrived at Honolulu from Arequipa. The Legislature had adjourned after adopting a new code, which introduces for the first time a tax on real estate. The act to permit the unrestricted sale of liquor in the islands had been defeated.

We learn from Mexico, by the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, that the *conductor* of five millions in specie, which left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 28th ult., a large portion of which the *Tennessee* was to have taken on board, was seized forty miles from Vera Cruz by General ROBLES. Captain FARRAGUT, of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, had been sent by Minister MCLANE to demand the American portion of it, amounting to two millions, but the result of his mission was unknown at the time of the sailing of the *Tennessee*.

We have Nassau, N. P., papers to June 8. The brig *Merlin*, of New York, GIBBS, master, from Antwerp, bound to Havana, with a cargo consisting of boxes of glass, bales of hay, and bricks, got ashore on the Long Shoal, Bahama Bank, on the morning of Monday, the 30th ultimo, and on Thursday, the 2d instant, became a total wreck, and was abandoned. The captain and crew arrived at Nassau, 3d inst. The materials and a portion of the cargo have been saved, and brought to Nassau.

By the brig *Baltimore*, Captain POTTS, we are in possession of advices from Port au Prince to the 4th inst. There were a number of foreign vessels in port. Logwood was high, coffee scarce and high, and the market dull for provisions of all kinds.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Pittsburgh on Friday evening. RICHARD JONES, a police officer, having reason to suspect his wife of criminal intercourse with a paramour, followed her to Birmingham Bridge, where, as he alleges, he found the parties together, and instantly shot his wife through the head, killing her instantly. He then fired at the man, and insists that he shot him, but he has not been found. After committing the act, JONES surrendered himself, and made a full confession. After shooting his wife, he fell upon her with a knife, and cut her very badly in the breast, neck and hands. The woman was 35 years old, was formerly a woman of the town in Pittsburgh, and the keeper of a house of ill-fame. Her maiden name was DELANY.

The statement of HORACE GREELEY and others by telegraph, in relation to the Pike's Peak gold region, has been published. It is signed by HORACE GREELEY, A. D. RICHARDSON and HENRY VILLARD. It confirms the reports of the existence of gold at Pike's Peak, gives voluminous details of mining successes, and concludes with a caution to emigrants to avoid the mines for the present, on the ground that for at least seven months to come, there will be neither employment, food nor shelter within 500 miles for the thousands of persons already at the diggings or pressing forward.

The contract bureau of the Post-office Department is busily engaged in reducing the postal service of the South western States, with a view to retrenchment of expenses.

CARL FORMES, the *basso*, left this City for Europe on Saturday, by the *Fulton*.

The City Inspector's department appears to be still in a rather unsettled condition, judging from the weekly reports of the deaths in the City. The week ending on the 18th inst. there was an increase in the number of deaths over the week previous of 38, while the report for the week ending on Saturday last, the whole number of deaths being 352, shows a decrease of 46, making altogether too great a difference when the City is not affected by any unusual condition of temperature, or other circumstances likely to produce such marked results in the public health.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST has appealed to the General Term from the order denying the motion for a commission to examine into the conduct of Mrs. SINCLAIR while in California.

Justice HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court, has granted the motion to dismiss the suit brought by Messrs. MANN & RODMAN, as attorneys in the name of the City, on the insurances on the Crystal Palace. He holds that only the Corporation law officers can represent the City in bringing suits.

A very large number of sentences were passed by Recorder BARNARD, in the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday. The Grand Jury made a presentment, having reference, among other subjects, to the sale of poisons at retail, by druggists, to unknown persons. The frauds of ticket swindlers and other kindred topics were likewise dealt with. The whole proceedings of the Court were of an important and interesting character. A full report will be found in our legal intelligence.

A fire broke out at 10½ o'clock last night in the house No. 143 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, owned by WM. H. CASEY, and occupied by a number of families. During the fire two men named JAMES MCGINNIS and DANIEL ALCOM, lost their lives by suffocation. They occupied the upper story, where the fire originated, and were intoxicated at the time. A child of Mrs. GALLAGHER, was taken out of the building in an insensible state, but was subsequently restored. A member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 fell from a ladder during the fire and received serious internal injuries. The loss by the fire was only $1,000.

There was rather more activity in Flour on Saturday, and desirable lots were essentially unchanged in value. Grain was in limited request. Wheat, Rye and Oats were lower and irregular. Corn was steady. Provisions were quiet, as were also Coffee, Cotton, Hides, Hops, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Whisky. Sugars and Molasses were in fair demand. Freights were very dull. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 620.

England in the War.

Austria, beaten at Montebello, at Palestro, and Magenta, driven back in ignominious haste from the country which she had invaded, and hurried in headlong flight from the capital of her greatest Italian province, has lost more than three battles, more than her military prestige, more than her Lombard crown.

If we are to put any faith in the great organ of British opinion, she has lost her friends in losing her fortune and her fame. The spirit of the ancient Roman, who haughtily declared that while the gods took sides with the victorious, CATO leaned to the vanquished, has plainly not descended upon the modern Romans of the Thames. The London *Times* of the 13th of June, in an article welcoming Lord PALMERSTON and the Liberals to the seats of power, uses the following language, elaborate, certainly, and honeyed of phrase, but not, therefore, the less explicit in meaning:

> "The failure of Austrian arms has rendered it impossible for England or Europe to consider the two antagonistic Powers as being on that equality which was assumed before the war. Then two powerful and haughty Emperors, each with his half million of men, were engaged in a dispute which they carried on with sullen dignity on each side. The British Government presumed them to be equally strong and highly placed and susceptible of their honor, and so was able to ask each to make concessions for the purpose of propitiating the other. It was incumbent on them to suppose that the Austrian rule in Italy could be upheld against a foreign invader, and, as the Italian Sovereigns were reigning peaceably in their palaces, it was impossible to treat them but as the legitimate Sovereigns of their States. But it is evident that these presumptions, according to which Lord DERBY's Ministry shaped its demands and its recommendations, must now be abandoned. We are not about to foretell the immediate expulsion of the Austrians from Italy; a great Power, put on its mettle, and with an immense army and strong fortresses, may give many months' trouble to any adversary. But the Austrians have certainly shown themselves no match for their adversaries in fair fighting. We cannot doubt, then, that Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL will avow their sympathy with Italian freedom and a successful campaign. *The only means of procuring a voice in the settlement of the Peninsula is to have been previously an ally with those who hold the country in their hands.* Austria will, perhaps, in a few months be no more an Italian Power than Prussia, and our interests in those regions will bring us in connection with her more fortunate rivals. The same instincts, too, which made us opposed to France when she appeared to be seeking war may make us opposed to Austria when she appears to be persisting in it. It is for the advantage of the world that the last great trial to which nations resort should, like other trials, be as short as possible. The British Government may think that the retreat of General GYULAI from the banks of the Sesia, the repulse at Montebello, and the decided defeats at Palestro and Magenta are sufficient indications that the Austrians are inferior to their antagonists, and that they ought to acquiesce in the decision of fortune, and give the world peace by retiring from Italy. If, indeed, it be made evident that they must some day leave the country, the sooner they can be made to leave it the better."

Rendered into plainer English, these emphatic sentences may be regarded as a gracious advertisement to Austria, and to the little German States which have been so eager in her defence, that the time has come for her to learn that the England of 1859 is no longer the England of 1815; that the policy of PITT and CASTLEREAGH must be understood to be forever buried in the grave which has just closed over the remains of METTERNICH; and that the same commercial Britain which was ready to risk her alliance with France in the hope of keeping the peace of Europe unbroken, is doubly ready now to join in trampling beaten Austria under foot for the sake of restoring that broken peace once more to the agitated world.

It must be owned that in the policy of England throughout this conflict there has been no undue prominence of "sickly sentimentality."

When the Italian crisis was first urged upon the European States in 1856, England, by her representatives at Paris, admitted its gravity, but deprecated most earnestly any decisive action in the premises. When Austria, emboldened by this attitude of England, had pushed matters so far forward as to make resistance a question of life and death for Sardinia by the end of 1858, England was more urgent than ever in her attempts to persuade that gallant little State into submission. Any sacrifice of Italian honor, Italian rights, and Italian happiness, seemed to the statesmen of England preferable to a conflict on the Continent. Had another LOUIS PHILIPPE now reigned in France, this diplomacy of Great Britain would doubtless have triumphed, and Austria would now be virtual mistress of Italy from the Adriatic to the Alps, carrying with her the *Concordat* and the scourge. But the ruler of France saw things in quite another light from the sages of Downing-street and the City of London. He saw that in the assertion of Italian right against the aggressions of Austria was involved the assertion of popular right everywhere as against the assumptions of dynastic politicians; and that there could never be a brighter or a better moment for striking the great blow which must sooner or later be struck to deliver Europe from the phantoms of the "Holy Alliance." He struck the blow, and England, recoiling from the shock, denounced him loudly as the disturber of a happy world. Doubtless in uttering this denunciation England expected to hear her voice echoed from every side. In that expectation she has been most signally disappointed. From Russia in the East to America in the West, the moral instincts of mankind have refused to accept her interpretation of the great issue now solving at the plains of of Lombardy. With the exception of a few small satellite States of Austria in Germany, the civilized community of nations has declared, in unmistakable terms, its belief that the Emperor of the French, in entering Italy, has taken up arms against a system which can no longer be endured; and that whatever his ulterior motives may or may not be, his immediate course of action deserves the sympathy of mankind. The proclamation issued by NAPOLEON at Milan, on the 8th of June, which we publish to-day, is a fresh avowal of his honesty and singleness of purpose, and challenges anew the favorable consideration of all nations. Until he shall have betrayed in his speeches or his deeds another and a more tortuous policy, the world will continue to judge him as it judges him to-day.

Of this truth England is at last becoming conscious. The English people themselves are waking up to a sense of the odious, not to say the ridiculous, light in which their country has been put by the conduct of those to whom the guidance of her policy and of her opinion was intrusted in the first months of this momentous season. Their verdict has already been seen in the overthrow of the Derby Government—an overthrow effected simply and clearly, as the *Times* candidly admits, because the "attitude of the Conservative Ministry had become untenable." It is manifesting itself not less plainly in the rapid conversion of those journalists who, like the "Vicar of Bray," must always be the first to follow the veering tides of popular sentiment, in order that they may preserve the reputation of always leading it. For a little while yet the affectation of pretending to regard the Italian war as a duel between two emperors, may be kept up in England; but as nothing could well be more shameful than the adoption of a winning side merely because it is a winning side, we may soon expect to find our British cousins opening their eyes to see that France, in the Italian conflict, represents with the sword a great cause, of which England herself has for years been the loudest lip-champion. The moral weight of Great Britain thrown in favor of that cause, six months ago, might perhaps have spared the world the trials and terrors of this great war. Thrown in favor of that cause now, it can hardly fail to localize the raging of the contest; and to hasten the victorious consummation of Italian independence as the first step to the permanent establishment of Italian liberty.

The Law of Naturalization.

We do not often find ourselves in a position to agree with the political doctrines laid down by the Washington organ of Mr. BUCHANAN, although we are always glad to recognize the decorum and the ability which are displayed by the *Constitution* under its new name and its new rearrangement. But on the question of the law of naturalization and its effects, which has been recently raised with so loud a flourish of trumpets by Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, and a variety of other partisan leaders more or less vociferous, we are happy to enjoy this rare satisfaction. It is very important that sound and clear views on this question should be kept before the public, for the gravity of the issues involved is more likely to increase than to diminish with the progress of our nation in population and in commerce. To take the question up as a piece of purely partisan capital is signally disgraceful to those who so deal with it; for, although it is a matter of no great consequence to native-born Americans, it is a very serious thing indeed for the thousands of our naturalized fellow-citizens, who have thrown in their lot with ours, and are daily giving their strength, their intelligence and their means to the aggrandizement of our common country, that they should definitely know just how far the American Government can be expected to go in affording them its protection against the claims of those Governments of whose allegiance they have voluntarily divested themselves. And the doctrine of our Government upon the subject, as laid down by General CASS and the *Constitution*, is so explicit and so perfectly consonant with the true spirit of the law of nations, that a very little calm consideration of the tenor and of the reasons upon which it rests, ought to satisfy any intelligent foreign-born citizen of its intrinsic justice.

In the first place, then, the foreign-born citizen of the United States should consider that he is foreign-born; that he is an alien by origin who has been admitted by the law of the United States to certain rights and privileges to which he could lay no claim in virtue of his birth. This simple fact of itself, establishes at once a difference inherent and absolute between the American citizen born in America and the American citizen who is made such by express action of the law: and that difference must be expected to carry with it certain conditions affecting the person over whom it extends. The duties of allegiance and protection as between the subject and the State, are necessarily reciprocal; and the act of naturalization can do no more than transfer the obligations of the citizen from one State over to another. In effecting this transfer, however, it is certainly plain that the existence of obligations to be transferred is implied; and those obligations, existing previously to the act of naturalization, cannot therefore be regarded as annihilated by the transfer. If, for instance, a subject of Austria comes to the United States with the intention of remaining here, he brings with him in the passport which he carries the visible evidence of the obligations of Austria to himself; and until he has effected his naturalization in America he remains to all political intents and purposes in Austria, liable to the requirements because entitled to the services of the Austrian Government. To claim that by the act of naturalization this past mutual bond between the Austrian subject and his Government, is annulled as far as affects the time previous to his naturalization, would plainly be to deny the reciprocal nature of allegiance and protection even more completely than those Governments do which utterly deny the right of expatriation to their subjects. The quality of Austria is as intrinsic a part of the composition of an Austrian who becomes an American citizen as the quality of being red-haired or blue-eyed; and the act of naturalization, as a matter of common international decency, ought to be as impotent to affect all relations formed between the Austrian and his Government during his Austrian citizenship, as to make a man two-legged who comes to America with but one leg to his body. The one case is a thing to be regretted, perhaps as much as the other; but it is not easy to see how, without going altogether out of the family of nations, the United States can assume any rights in the premises. We have made a decisive step in the law of nations in advancing the principle laid down by Mr. MARCY on the Koszta case, "That the tie between subject and sovereign is an obligation from which either party may permanently release himself at pleasure," and the weight of authority in our Courts runs counter even yet to this very doctrine, it being laid down in a majority of cases that no citizen of the United States can renounce his allegiance, unless specially authorized by Congress so to do.

But if we assume the extreme position of Mr. MARCY and of Mr. Attorney-General BLACK on this head, it would certainly be the height of lawless extravagance for us to go further and declare that the renunciation of allegiance shall have a retroactive effect, and annul obligations which existed by the law of nature and of nations long before that renunciation was effected.

The Uses of Virtue.

The Honorable FERNANDO WOOD, who is generally to be found wherever a lofty morality is to be inculcated, or early piety is to be promoted, assisted on Friday at the anniversary exercises of the Catholic Orphan Asylum in this City, and there delivered a short address to the children. A careful examination even of the brief, and for that reason imperfect, report of the address which we published on Saturday morning, justifies us in saying, without hesitation, that it reveals in a striking manner the loss which the world has sustained through Mr. WOOD's diversion from the paths of didactic composition into the labyrinths of political intrigue. What Tammany and the City Hall have gained, the college and the Sunday-school have lost. Nothing can surpass the purity and wisdom of the precepts offered by Mr. WOOD to ingenuous youth for its guidance through life. Socrates himself could not have told our boys how to behave in a better manner than the Ex-Mayor. He informed the Roman Catholic orphans that, by leading a virtuous, upright life, and, by "perseverance, energy, and Christianity," they might reach the highest office in the land, "the most glorious station of earthly dominance, that of President of the United States."

This picture of the promised land, and of the way to its "pleasant lines," was received by the delighted orphans, we are told, with "cheers." Whether the children bestowed their applause upon the noble end exhibited to them, or upon the means described for attaining it, remains, we suppose, an open question. But it is clear that their magnanimous instructor meant them to regard the "glorious stations of earthly dominance" as the true "prize of their high calling." And therefore we can hardly acquit him of a certain trifling with the young ambitions of his candid hearers.

We do not for a moment question Mr. WOOD's sincerity when he declares his belief that "earthly dominance" is the noblest inducement that can be held out in favor of "perseverance, energy and Christianity." He has proved his faith by his works.

But does he also really and honestly think that "Christianity" has anything to do with the way to the White House, as he understands it? Does he not rather know perfectly well that whatever energy and perseverance may have to do with raising a man to the Presidency, "a virtuous and upright life," and "Christianity," are quite foreign to the matter? Does he not know perfectly well that they do not always raise a man even to the Mayoralty of New-York; and *à fortiori* that they cannot be expected to raise him to the Presidency? Rascality, fraud, buncombe, falsehood, and tergiversation, ballot-stuffing, bribery, these are the things, as Mr. WOOD, in common fairness, should have told the orphans, which immerse the Christian in the sweets of office, and bring "dominances" within his reach. It is told of Chief Justice PARSONS, in the early days of the Republic, and when knowledge of the law was a scarce commodity even at the Massachusetts bar, that he was in the habit, in order to prevent loss of time and the perpetration of absurdities, of compelling every counsel to state to the Court, before commencing his address to the jury, precisely the points on which he meant to rely. If these points were utterly worthless, as was too often the case, the Chief Justice used to refuse to allow the orator to proceed. We beg to recommend Archbishop HUGHES, on the occasion of future Orphan anniversaries, to adopt a somewhat similar course with New-York politicians of more than usually unfortunate antecedents, who may offer to address words of admonition to the wards of the Church. Let his Grace examine his orators beforehand as to the number and nature of the virtues on which they intend to descant. If he find that all or any of them are such that it will require unusual impudence in the orator to enable him to allude to them, let the Archbishop request him to sit down, and leave the poor children to the silent eloquence of the occasion. Were we in his Grace's place, we should hardly desire anybody, for whose future we felt ourselves at all responsible, to retain amongst the souvenirs of his youth a picture of the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, in a black frock-coat, descanting, with a bland smile, upon the tendency of virtue, uprightness and Christianity to secure a Democratic nomination for office.

Colonel St. George Cooke, of the Second Dragoons, is on his way to Italy, to observe the progress of the War. The *Constitution* says the Colonel has provided himself, for this journey, with the new cavalry equipment about to be introduced into our service.

POLITICAL.

The Administration View of the Douglas Letter.

The following editorial article appears in Saturday's *Constitution*. It may be regarded as the Administration comment upon the Presidential letter of Senator DOUGLAS:—

"We publish to-day, in another column, a letter written by Senator DOUGLAS to a gentleman in Iowa, in answer to an inquiry whether he would permit his name to be presented by his friends to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. The character of this letter, and the position Mr. DOUGLAS occupies before the country, render it proper that we should accompany its publication by some words of comment.

Ordinarily, the reply to an inquiry such as that to which Mr. DOUGLAS responds would be guided by two controlling circumstances:—first, the effect on the country and on the party which the permission or refusal to use his name would be likely to produce; and, second, the inferior or personal question whether it would accord with his own private interest or convenience to allow his name to be used. In such cases, every prominent member of a party assumes that the action of his party in convention will be such as he will approve, and that the principles it will adopt, and the candidates it will select, will be the principles and candidates which will deserve and receive his hearty support; and hence it is that the question of allowing his name to be mentioned in connection with office is one of personal judgment in reference to what he considers due to himself and to the party. To prescribe terms to a Convention, either as to doctrines or candidates, is to ignore the very purpose for which Conventions are held. Conventions are composed of the representatives of the party from all sections of the Union, and their purpose is to reconcile conflicting opinions, and agree to a platform of principles on which all can stand, and to nominate candidates to sustain those principles whom all can support. Every reader of Judge DOUGLAS' letter can easily determine how far he has departed from that usual course.

He says, before he can determine whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate, "it will be necessary to understand distinctly on what issues the canvass is to be conducted." The history of the Democratic Party affords no precedent for the assumption of so arrogant a position by any aspirant for a Presidential nomination. ANDREW JACKSON did not impose any such condition precedent to his acceptance of the nomination. VAN BUREN, POLK, CASS, PIERCE, and BUCHANAN made no such condition; nor did Judge DOUGLAS himself, on two memorable occasions, in 1852 and 1856, when he sought the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, follow the course he now adopts. We seriously doubt that even General JACKSON, with all his power and influence, and all the prestige that surrounded his great name, would have been tolerated by the Democratic Party had he presumed to dictate the terms on which he would consent to be their nominee.

The Judge states that "if the Democratic Party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election," he will permit his name to be presented to the Convention. It is certainly not to be expected that the Democratic Convention would recede from the principles described in the foregoing quotation from the letter of Mr. DOUGLAS. It is obvious, however, that *Judge Douglas intends to give a new reading of the Cincinnati Platform*, by substituting his peculiar notions of Squatter Sovereignty for the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as held by President BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party of the Union. The language of the Cincinnati resolutions, which we had occasion to notice some days ago, is distinct and unequivocal. We quote the resolution again:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

This language is in harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court, with the action of the Democratic Party in the last Congress, with the Inaugural of Mr. BUCHANAN, and with his celebrated Silliman letter.

If, therefore, Judge DOUGLAS means that the Democratic Party will retrace its steps on this subject for the purpose of meeting his peculiar views, *his expectation will undoubtedly be disappointed*.

In the closing paragraph of his letter, he states that if it shall become the policy of the party to "interpolate into the creed of the party, such new issues as the revival of the African slave-trade, or a congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say that, in such an event, he could not accept the nomination if tendered to him."

Nobody knows better than Judge DOUGLAS that the Democratic Party are decidedly opposed to a revival of the slave trade, or to the enactment of a congressional slave code for the Territories. It is rather remarkable that Judge DOUGLAS should lend himself to the repetition of this Black Republican slander, when he must know that the Democratic conventions recently held in several southern States have expressed their determination to adhere implicitly to the Cincinnati platform.

We regret, therefore, that he has thought it necessary to introduce the subject *in the form of a defiance to the Convention. It would have been more becoming to have trusted the Convention on these and other topics.* The assertion that, 'should the Convention declare that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property," he would refuse to permit his name to be used, amounts to nothing more than an ambiguous announcement of the doctrine which he is understood to have maintained in Congress and in Illinois—namely, that the first inhabitants of a Territory have a right, "by unfriendly legislation" to destroy the rights of the citizens of the slaveholding States, as guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution. We have observed that this doctrine is opposed to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the doctrine of the Democratic Party, which is, that that question can only be determined when the incipient State forms its constitution and seeks admission into the Union.

These are our views with regard to the contents of this remarkable letter—remarkable not only for the opinions it enunciates, but for the peculiar manner in which it was communicated to the public. It purports to have been written to a gentleman in a distant State, but it was actually written, not for the benefit of Mr. J. B. DORR, but for the purpose of being laid before the American people in all the newspapers. It bears date the 22d of June, and on the 23d it appears in the leading opposition paper of this city, and in a number of other distant papers to which it was communicated by telegraph. It was manifestly intended as a public declaration of Mr. DOUGLAS' position.

We intend to acquiesce in the decision of the Charleston Convention, and we have an abiding faith that all true Democrats will do likewise. But we cannot find one single word in Mr. DOUGLAS' letter, which indicates a similar purpose on his part. Indeed, we cannot see how he can support any other nominee of the convention after he has declared that he could not himself accept the nomination.

It gives us no satisfaction thus to interpret Judge DOUGLAS' letter. We are anxious for the harmony and union of the entire party, we believe that it will succeed in 1860, and we should like to see every friend of Democratic principles support it."

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The sprightly sisters GOUGENHEIM announce another novelty at this house to-night—the burlesque of "Massaniello, the hero and martyr of Italian Liberty"—a title curiously suggestive of serio-comic patriotism. In pieces of this sort the ladies are remarkably talented, and can justly claim, moreover, the support of an admirable company. Mlle. CHRISTINE, the celebrated danseuse, makes her appearance to-night as the dumb girl *Fenella*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The FLORENCES appear to-night in a new piece by Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, called "There's many a Slip 'twixt Cup and Lip," and the comedietta of "How to get Out of It."

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—The KELLER troupe remains here for a week longer, and will appear in a series of effective tableaux to-night. "The Serf, or the Fall of Russia," is the play.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The "Rivals" will be played by the company here to-night.

PALACE GARDEN.—The second concert of the Metropolitan Musical Society took place on Saturday, and attracted a fine audience. These entertainments are evidently destined to become popular; their excellence and cheapness commend them to the masses, who have long needed open air entertainments. The programme on Saturday was extremely interesting in an artistic point of view, and somewhat livelier than the one of the preceding night. Four solos were executed faultlessly—two of the number being received with tumults of applause, namely, the piano solo by Mr. S. B. MILLS, and the cornet solo by Mr. SCHREIBER. There is a fine programme for to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This establishment now reopened for the season under the management of Miss BELL CARR, a new spectacular drama will be produced, called "The Siege of Rochelle." "The Statue Lover" and the "Haunted Castle" will also be played.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The popular dramas called "The Blacksmith of Antwerp" and "Wealth and Worth" will be played here to-night.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The celebrated drama "Les Filles de Marbre" will be produced here to-morrow night for the benefit of Messrs. TALLOT and VAILLAUD. All the principal artists appear.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—An unusually varied and attractive bill is offered here to-night.

JONES' WOOD.—Extensive preparations are in progress for the musical Festival announced by Mr. MARETZEK at this place on the 18th and following days. It will far surpass the festival of last year.

ANOTHER NATURALIZED CITIZEN IMPRESSED INTO FOREIGN SERVICE.—The Charleston *Mercury* has the following:

"Mr. ANTONIO CANALE, a well-known fruiterer of Charleston, who recently sent 300 bales of cotton to Genoa, by the bark *Hollander*, has been impressed into the Sardinian army while in Genoa on business connected with his shipment. A rumor to the above effect has been prevalent in this city for several weeks."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from Mexico.

A CONDUCTA OF FIVE MILLIONS SEIZED BY ROBLES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 26.

The steamship *Tennessee* is below with Vera Cruz dates of the 22d.

The *conducta* of five millions of specie which left the City of Mexico on the 28th, was seized by General ROBLES forty miles from Vera Cruz. A Commissioner sent from Vera Cruz to negotiate with ROBLES accomplished nothing.

It was reported that the French and English had arranged for shipping it by a British war vessel at Macambo.

Mr. MCLANE had sent Capt. FARRAGUT, of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, to demand the release of the American portion, amounting to two millions, but the result of his mission was unknown.

The English fleet had been ordered to Vera Cruz.

There is no political news of interest.

Iowa Democratic State Convention.

BURLINGTON, Saturday, June 25.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Des Moines on the 23d inst., and made the following nominations: For Governor, A. C. DODGE; Lieutenant-Governor, L. W. BABBITT; Judges of the Supreme Court, L. S. WILSON, CHARLES MASON and C. C. COLE. The popular sovereignty platform was adopted.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25.

The United States surveys in Utah, which were, two years ago, interrupted by the Mormon difficulties, are to be resumed immediately by Surveyor-General STAMBAUGH. The lands already surveyed amount to two million acres.

Arrest for the Abduction of a Slave.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25.

FRANCIS MITCHELL, porter on board the steamer *Marion*, was arrested at Charleston, on Wednesday, just before the departure of the vessel for New-York. He had attempted to abduct a slave, who was found hidden in MITCHELL's room.

Fire in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Sunday, June 26.

L. SALUSBURY's furniture manufactory and two other buildings, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $6,000.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

FURTHER POINT, C. E., Sunday, June 26—8 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, overdue, with Liverpool dates of the 15th inst. Weather clear, with a light westerly wind.

Sailing of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 25.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed at 10 A. M., to-day, for Liverpool, with 56 cabin and 25 steerage passengers. Weather fine and calm.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, and tendency downward; sales 700 bbls., at $5 50@$5 87½ for State, from Spring Wheat; $6 12½ for do., from Club Wheat; $6 37½ good to choice extra Wisconsin; $6 87½@$7 12½ extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $7 25@$7 75 for double extras. WHEAT in better demand; sales 24,000 bushels red Michigan, red Ohio, white do., and white Wabash, all on private terms, but known to be within the range of $1 35@$1 40. CORN firmer, but no sales. OATS steady; sales 3,000 bushels Western, at 42c. BARLEY dull; sales 600 bushels, at 60c. RYE firm, at $1@$1 06. WHISKY—Sales 175 bbls., at 25c. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 24.

COTTON inactive; sales to-day only 100 bales middling, 11¼c.@11½c. Sales of the week, 3,300 bales. Receipts of the week, 1,200 bales, against 5,500 last year. Exports for the week, 7,000 bales. Total exports for the year, 1,699,000. Receipts at this port ahead of last year's, 114,500 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 642,000. Stock in port, 72,000 bales. FREIGHTS to Liverpool, 5-16d.@11-32d. STERLING EXCHANGE, 109¾@110. SUGAR quiet at 5¾c. for fair. COFFEE firm at 11¾c. for prime; sales of the week, 6,000 bags. Stock in port, 31,000 bags, against 20,500 last year. EXCHANGE on New-York, 60 days, 1½ ₽ cent. discount; ditto sight, ½ ₽ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR market closed quiet, but without material change. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bush. Upper Lake Spring on private terms; Milwaukee Club nominally $1 05@$1 10. CORN held at 74c.@75c., but no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—1,600 bbls. Flour; no Grain. No shipments by Canal of importance.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 25.

FLOUR drooping; superfine, $6 75. WHEAT declining; Red, $1 60@$1 65; White, $1 70@$1 75. CORN quiet; sales of 1,600 bushels yellow at 83c. WHISKY steady at 27c.@28c.

MOBILE, Friday, June 24.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 500 bales at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Middling; sales of the week 3,650 bales. Receipts of the week 850 bales against 1,025 bales last year. Stock in port 44,000 bales.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady at yesterday's quotations. WHISKY active at 26c. PROVISIONS generally unchanged. BACON SIDES—The inquiry continues good.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 25.

COTTON—Sales to-day 300 bales at unchanged prices. GUNNIES, 12¾c.@13c. CORN firm at $1 10. OATS quiet at 60c. LARD, in bbls., 11¾c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 25.

FLOUR dull and heavy at $6 75@$6 87½. WHEAT dull. CORN dull and declined 2c.@3c; Yellow and White 74c.@78c. WHISKY dull; City 27c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 25.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94½; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Morris Canal, 54¾; Long Island Railroad, 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

From Buenos Ayres.

By the arrival of the bark *Vigo*, Captain THURLOW, at this port, we have received Buenos Ayres papers containing intelligence to May 11, six days later than previous advices. The latest date of *La Reforma Pacifica* is chiefly occupied with long extracts from the Montevidean papers, denouncing the act of the Government of Buenos Ayres in detaining the mail steamer *Pampero* until security was given that she should not be sold to or employed in the service of General URQUIZA. The *Comercio del Plata* was particularly severe in its remarks upon the subject, declaring the detention of the steamer to be a violation of the law of nations, and an infringement of the treaties regarding the navigation of the River Plata. It is asserted that the steamer belonged to the British mail service, and violently censured Mr. PARISH, the British Consul at Buenos Ayres, for his alleged apathy and neglect of duty in permitting the flag of his nation to be humiliated. This elicited the following letter from the British Consul General at Montevideo:

BRITANNIC LEGATION,
MONTEVIDEO, May 5, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of to-day there is an article on the detention of the *Pampero*, in which I notice a mistake in respect to the character of that vessel, which you will doubtless permit me to correct. The *Pampero* is not a British Mail steamer, but simply a merchant vessel belonging to a private company, and there is no officer of the Royal Navy on board; on the contrary, neither the captain nor those under his command are English.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD THORNTON,
H. M. Consul-General.

Colonel GELLY has been appointed Captain of the port of Buenos Ayres, in place of Colonel SEGUI, who has rejoined his regiment.

On the 10th of May, Dr. D. DALMACIO VELEZ SARSFIELD was appointed Minister of State, in place of Colonel MITRE, who has been transferred to the Ministry of War, *vice* General ZAPIOLA, retired on account of illness.

The Correction Judge had sentenced Don ILDEFONSO MEDINA and Don JUAN JOSE SOTO, to be imprisoned six months, and to pay all the costs of the prosecution for a libelous article, published in the *Reforma Pacifica*, on the directors of the Bank in regard to the disposal of private deposits.

There were rumors of war and invasion, and the people of Rosario seem to have been especially excited on the subject, but it was intimated that the alarm was falsely created for the purpose of strengthening the influence of President URQUIZA and continuing him in office.

Buenos Ayres appears to be well supplied with public amusements, having an Italian opera house, a circus, and a concert saloon will open at once. Signor BAYETTI is the *prima donna* of the Opera troupe.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gilbert A. Grant, formerly State Senator in California, has sued the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* for libel, laying his damages at $50,000. The offensive article contained some unfavorable comments upon Mr. Grant's course in reference to the famous "Bulkhead bill."

Carl Formes and M. Masseras, of the *Courier des Etats-Unis*, sailed for Europe in the *Fulton* on Saturday. Formes' departure was very sudden. He was announced to sing at the *Matinée* on Saturday afternoon.

John Winslow, Esq., of Brooklyn, is to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Hempstead, L. I. The citizens of the place have made considerable preparations for the celebration.

Governor MORGAN returned to Albany, from Buffalo, on Saturday afternoon.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 25.

$2,700	Ohio S. 6s. '86	103	125	Erie Railroad	6
3,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	100	Harlem R. Pref. b30	34⅛
4,000	Missouri S 6s	86⅛	100	do. b60	34⅛
1,000	N. Y. S 5s '74	101	100	do.	34⅛
1,500	Ohio S. 6s '60 opg	99	200	do. s60	33⅞
500	N. Y. C. R. 6s	90	20	Nor. & Wor. R.	36
1,000	do.	89¾	200	Chic & Rk. I. R. s30	58
500	N. Y. C. R. 7s	99	150	do.	58½
3,000	H. Riv R. 1st m	104⅛	300	do.	58⅜
6,000	Ill. C. R. Bds	83⅛	200	Reading R. s60	41⅛
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. B	16¼	1200	do. s60	41¾
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	41⅛	100	do.	42
10	Bank of S. of N. Y.	99¾	100	do. b60	42
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	101¾	255	Mich. Cen. R.	38⅛
5	Metropolitan Bank	112	250	do. s60	38
500	Hud Riv. R. s15	31⅛	50	do. s10	38¾
300	do. s30	31⅛	100	do. b30	38⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co. s60	83	20	Mich So & N. In R.	8
100	do. s60	82¼	150	Mich. S. & N. In. G. S.	27¼
160	do. s60	82⅛	550	do.	27¾
100	do. b60	83	50	Illinois Central R.	59⅛
200	do.	83	50	do.	59¾
100	Pac. Mail S. Co. s60	66¾	100	do.	60
6	do.	67¼	105	Clev Col. & Cin R.	97
169	do.	67⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	7
75	New-York Cen. R.	73⅛	100	Gal. & Chi. R. b60	63¼
300	do. s4	73	50	do. s60	63
1050	do. c	73	300	do.	63¼
50	do. b60	73	30	do.	63⅛
50	do. s10	72⅞	300	do. s3	63¼
50	do. snw	72¾	700	Clev. & Tol. R.	26⅜
100	do. s10	72¾	100	do. b60	25¾
50	do. s40	72⅛	50	do. b30	25⅛
100	do. s6	73	50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90¾
200	do. s3	73			

MONDAY, June 27—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York for the past week was quite active in the Import entries, the total reaching $5,873,248, including the Dry Goods table in our last report, as against $2,039,350 the corresponding week last year. But notwithstanding these large preparations for trade in Foreign Merchandise, the business of selling is generally dull, and a large share of the current entries go into Bond to await a more active market. We note a timely revival in the demand for Sugars, induced by the recent low prices, and the advance for the week is called ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The entries from the West Indies continue active, though of the heavy import through May and June more than one-half the Sugars have gone into Bond. While our Refining and Grocery trade has refused to respond to such extravagant supplies, and the consequent dullness has entailed a depreciation equal to $20@$24 the hhd., the movement, in its financial effect, has borne quite heavily upon our Discount market, as though the Sugars had been imported for American account, and a good share of the money thus raised in Havana, drawn bills upon Spanish-American houses here, has gone to Europe in Specie. The credit of these houses has been well maintained, and the prognostics against "Sugar paper" happily disappointed. At the same time the *kiting* system thus carried on, at the cost or inconvenience of New-York alone, when the London Money Market is agitated by the distrust of war, has withdrawn from us several millions of Exchange, principally, or at least practically, in Specie, from three to five months in advance of the consumptive wants of the trade in Sugars. It is intimated in a morning paper that the jealousy of certain American firms of prominence, from whom a good part of the Havana consignments have, of late years, been withdrawn, led to the distrust attempted to be thrown on the Spanish-American acceptances in this market. But we believe this charge to be unjust. If the firms in question have not felt willing to come under the same heavy engagements as in 1856–57 on Sugars in Bond, they have scarcely envied their neighbors in monopolizing this sort of business, as prompt and creditable as they have borne themselves under it. The Export clearances of the week of Domestic Produce amount to $1,554,399, against $1,368,472 the corresponding week last season; and the Export of Specie, (including $1,002,718 by the *Fulton* for Havre on Saturday,) $1,620,371, against $276,487 the same week last year. The Specie list includes $75,000 French Gold recently received on this side, and $152,000 in Mexican Silver received *via* New-Orleans. The Sub-Treasury received during the week, $989,000 in Customs, and about $1,850,000 on account of the new Treasury Bills awarded at Washington last Monday. The disbursements were short of these heavy receipts $1,888,510, the balance at the close of the week being raised to $5,493,275, as against $3,604,765 at the close of the previous week. This difference in favor of the Government office, and the export just named will, of course, be felt materially on the Bank Statement to be made this afternoon. But we find, on inquiry, that the receipts from Boston—once more a debtor city to New-York—and from Philadelphia, New-Orleans, St. Louis, &c., were quite considerable, and that the averages of the leading Banks have run rather better than expected. The result of the aggregate Average will probably show $21,300,000@$21,500,000 against $23,192,217 on the last statement. The California remittance of June 6 of course not counted. That remittance arrived yesterday (Sunday) forenoon, consigned as follows:

TREASURE LIST OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

Am. Ex. Bank	$180,000	Neustadter Bros	$23,200
Butcher & Bro	15,000	Jos. Nickerson & Co	5,000
Barnes & Park	8,600	J. B. Newton & Co.	22,621
Bush & Wildes	1,909	Peter Naylor	10,000
E. Bulkley & Sons	9,070	J. G. Parker & Son	8,000
Conroy & O'Connor	7,200	E. Pavenstedt & Co.	3,000
B. Colin & Co	23,324	Richard Patrick	70,009
W. F. Coleman & Co	93,000	James Patrick	95,000
Charles W. Crosby	21,300	Ross, Falconer & Co.	21,374
Clark & Wilbur	16,000	S. G. Reid & Co.	15,000
J. H. Cogbill	11,804	Riessen Simmons	14,000
Duncan, Sherm'n & Co.	48,292	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	33,600
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	24,000	Roberts, Morison & Co	20,000
Eppinger & Co	15,000	N. A. Rogers	20,000
Z. Erstein Bros	8,263	S. Strauss, Bros. & Co	82,986
Freeman & Co.	111,121	J. Stanwood	2,000
J. Goldsmith & Co.	20,500	Wm. Seligman & Co	56,000
H. B. Giffin & Co.	2,400	Scholle Bros	24,100
Holcomb Bros.	14,156	Traafe, McCahill & Co	40,600
Wm. Hoge & Co.	55,000	Treadwell & Co.	26,000
Howland & Aspinwal	11,979	J. B. Weir & Co.	23,043
Thos. J. Band & Co.	5,000	Weiller Bros. & Co.	3,548
Benjamin Haynes	8,000	Williams & Guion	2,000
Henry Hastings	2,687	Wells, Fargo & Co.	351,090
Wm. [illegible]ller & Co.	56,079	Order	64,598
J. [illegible] & Bro.	14,700	Total	$2,033,688
[illegible], Bond & Co.	8,500	FROM ASPINWALL.	
[illegible] Brewster.	12,000	J. F. Joy, Sec. P. R. R.	$2,493
Eugene Kelly & Co.	120,300	J. J. Fischer & Sons	600
John B. Lodge	16,128	W. E. Sibell	400
Alex. H. Lawrence	10,000	Henry J. Kerner	2,000
[illegible] & O. Adams	20,000	Order	2,056
Reuben Meader	4,000		
Metropolitan Bank	22,125	Total	$2,041,237

The Discount average at Bank, on the statement to-day, will show a further reduction, though not equal to the circulation of the present week or two, as several of the Banks are lenders upon the new Treasury Bills. The market for Money closed on Saturday much the same as the week before; the only difference being the more general ruling of 6 ℔ cent. as the rate on temporary loans. Discounts are 6@8 ℔ cent. A list of indorsed Dry Goods paper—August and September—was done on Saturday at 6½ ℔ cent., but the selection was a choice one. October and November bills go at 7@8 ℔ cent. A few very short and prime acceptances, 30@60 days, still go at 6 ℔ cent. Exchange is steady at 1.10¼@1.10½ on London, and f5.11¼@f5.10 on Paris.

The Custom-house returns of trade at this port, published some weeks ago, for eleven months of the current Treasury Year 1859, present an aggregate Import of Foreign Merchandise to the 31st May, ult., of

31st May, ult., of	$195,051,000
Add four weeks in June	19,028,427
Total entries to date	$214,070,427
Against same time in 1858	161,150,059
Increase to date	$52,829,368

The same tables make the Export clearance of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported to close of

May	$54,381,000
Add four weeks in June	5,120,298
Total to date	$59,501,298
Against same time 1858	65,234,238
Decrease to date	$5,732,940

And the Export of Specie is made by the same tables, to the close of May

to the close of May	$39,343,000
Add four weeks in June	7,492,805
Total to date	$46,835,805
Against same time 1858	34,145,846
Increase to date	$12,699,959

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104@104
N. Y. Central	73¾@73⅛
New-York and Erie	6⅛@6
Reading	41⅛@42¼@42
Rock Island	59⅞@58@58⅛
Michigan Southern	9⅛@8
Michigan Southern preferred	30⅞@27¼@27⅛
Michigan Central	41⅛@38⅛
Toledo	26⅛@25⅛
Galena	64⅞@63¼
Illinois Central	58⅛@60
Panama	117@116
Pacific Mail	69@70@67⅛
Missouris	86⅛@86⅛@86⅛
Virginias	97@96⅛
Tennessees	92⅝@93@92⅞
Illinois Central Bonds	83@82⅛@83⅛
Hudson River	31⅞@31⅛
Harlem Preferred	36@34⅛
Delaware and Hudson	91⅛@90⅛

For the most of the week the dealings in Stocks were unusually dull, Friday's business unusually so. On Saturday the Brokers took half a holiday. At 2 o'clock the market left off steady in prices, but, as the Street operators would say, very stupid. As customary when the market drags, a good number of the sellers for the decline increase their contracts, selecting the very weakest of the share list to make lower prices. The two Michigan Roads were the favorite cards for this object during the week. Michigan Central fell off, it will be noticed, nearly 3 ℔ cent., and the Southern Guaranteed 3@3½ ℔ cent., as compared with Saturday week. The impression made on Galena and Rock Island was 1@1½ ℔ cent. each. Illinois Central, on the other hand, rose 1½ ℔ cent, and the Bonds ⅝ ℔ cent. The Shares of the Hudson River, and the preference shares of the Harlem, were freely put out on contract near the close of the week, the latter yielding 1½ ℔ cent., while the former was steadily supported, and the contracts at 15@30 days are now taken at 31½ ℔ cent. There was something like the old activity in dealing, on the recovery of the Stock from the recent break-down in Philadelphia. Panama which sold 123 before the July dividend of 6 ℔ cent. was declared, fell off to 116 ℔ cent. at the close, although the half-yearly exhibit is the best in point of avoidable surplus ever shown. The Pacific Mail shares rose to 70 ℔ cent., and then fell off to 67⅞ ℔ cent. cash on some cheap offers, outside the Board, to sell on long option, and this in the face of one of the largest half-monthly trips of the season from San Francisco, both in treasure freight and in passengers. New-York Central fluctuated between 73⅞@73, and left off 73@73⅛ ℔ cent. Erie shares lower, though the mortgage Bonds of the Company have partially recovered.

In State and United States securities the dealings were active in Missouris and to a moderate amount in Tennessees, at a further improvement in prices as the July dividend draws nigh. In United States Stocks not much done. In the new Treasury Bills, the 5¼ ℔ cents and 6 ℔ cents are retailing at 100¼@100½ ℔ cent. Of the whole sum of $5,000,000 awarded on Monday, there is only a moderate amount at the market for re-sale, and the small premium demanded is likely to be maintained, as no further issue will be made at present above 5½ ℔ cent., at which rate we understand the Sub Treasurer, Mr. CISCO, is authorized to receive proposals for any part of a few millions of new Bills, being 12 months to run.

The whole treasure list of the Pacific Mail steamer of June 6, to Panama, amounts to $2,650,341, including $275,063 in Mexican Silver taken on board at Acapulco, for English account. The market at San Francisco is reported active for the fortnight, though the sales of Eastern and other Merchandise are still disproportioned to the heavy Stocks on hand and constantly arriving. Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co.'s circular reports, of Gold Mining and the Money Market:

"There is a gratifying increase in the receipts of gold dust, and the prospect is fair that the deficit produced by the prolonged winter will soon have been overcome. *There is no question that the gold product of the present year will far exceed that of the last.*

The importations of treasure during May, exclusive of parcels received from British Columbia, have been as follows:

From Mazatlan	$379,173 00
From San Blas	569,812 28
From Manzanillo	16,000 00
From Honolulu	100 00
Total	$965,085 28

The exports of treasure from this port from May 1 to 31, inclusive, were as follows:

Per *Golden Gate*, to N. York	$1,938,699 22	
Per *Golden Gate*, to England	451,267 00	
Per *Golden Gate*, to Panama	11,302 80	—2,401,269 02
Per *J. L. Stephens*, to N. Y.	1,513,975 37	
Per *J. L. Stephens*, to Engl'd.	263,052 43	
Per *J. L. Stephens*, to Pana'a	15,700 00	—1,792,727 80
Per *J. L. Hale*, to Hong-Kong		32,000 00
Per *Mercedes*, to Hong-Kong		378,703 17
Per *Comet*, to Hong Kong		121,000 00
Per *Industry*, to Hong Kong		8,500 00
Per *Frances Palmer*, to Honolulu		23,000 00
Total		$4,759,199 99
Exported previously, 1859		14,109,661 00
Total, January 1 to May 31, inclusive		$18,866,860 99
Same period in 1858		19,014,211 00
Excess in favor of last year		$147,350 01

The operations in the United States Branch Mint during May, are as follows:

DEPOSITS.

Gold Bullion, gross weight, ounces		114,927 73

COINAGE.

Gold—Double Eagles	$1,620,000 00	
Quarter Eagles	20,000 00	—$1,640,000 00
Silver—Dollars	$15,000 00	
Half-Dollars	17,000 00	
Quarter-Dollars	10,000 00	
Seventeen fine Bars	11,627 42	— 53,627 42
Total Coinage and Bars		$1,623,627 42

A statement having gained currency that the operations of the Mint would probably be suspended on the 15th inst., for want of the necessary acids, it may be proper to state that that contingency is not to be apprehended, since the present supply is equal to twenty days' operations, and a large consignment of nitrate of soda, 100 tons, the material needed, came to hand yesterday by the *Nelson*, from Valparaiso. There is also another cargo, that of the *Aukland*, about due.

At the present writing, Gold Bars are quite dull, owing to the scarcity of money, at $30 par. As the New-York market at the date of last advices was quite favorable to making remittances from this side at so low a figure, no doubt considerable would be done in Bars for the present steamer were it easy to realize on good securities. We have heard of offers making to dispose of State Bonds for such a purpose, but without success.

Mexican Dollars are nominally firm, but there is not much doing. It is understood that the balance on hand (about $80,000) is held at 10 ℔ cent. premium. Latest sales at 9 ℔ cent. About $40,000 in all have been sold at figures varying from 7⅛ to 9 ℔ cent. The *Sweepstakes*, which cleared for Hong Kong on the 1st inst., took $411,308, mostly on Mexican account.

Sight Exchange on New-York is 2⅛ ℔ cent. Little or nothing doing in time bills, and rates unsettled.

STOCKS—The Stock market during the last fortnight has been quite active. Steam Navigation Company Shares advanced 5 ℔ cent., owing to the opposition withdrawing from the Sacramento route, and we may expect a further advance within thirty days, as dividends will, probably, be forthcoming by July.

The late decision of the Supreme Court in favor of our new City Bonds, 6 ℔ cents., of 1858, has released some $700,000 that was enjoined in the hands of the Fund Commissioners, and considerable amounts have changed hands at our quotations.

In other Stocks not much doing, and the present high rates for money check operations materially."

We understand that the July interest for the Public Debt of the State of Missouri, of every class, has been placed with the Bank of Commerce in this City, where large holders of coupons would facilitate the payments by leaving them in advance, so that the proper checks to order may be ready for the 1st of July.

It is intimated that Mr. MATHEW MORGAN, Banker of this City, now in Europe, has in charge a negotiation of part of the Five Per Cent. Stock of the United States, awarded, last January, to a Washington firm, and an interest in the award subsequently divided to some New-York parties.

On the 30th inst., we understand that Mr. VAN VLEEK of the Domestic Exchange and Banking firm of VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL, will retire from business. The concern will be re-organized to include the other partners, and also Mr. ROBERT WINTHROP, son-in-law of Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, at present, and for some years past, with DENNISTOUN WOOD & Co.

We learn that Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, of the National Bank, is about to spend six months in Europe, where he has not been since he was Secretary in 1827 to his father, the late ALBERT GALLATIN, then on a Government mission to England

The following semi-official intimation has been given out from the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company respecting their over-due and somewhat embarrassing, but, as in the present shape, non-mortgage debt:

"The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have concluded to issue their third mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bond at par, in exchange for the present floating indebtedness, including their issue of $448,000 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, which matured in April last. But the Company have deemed it expedient, in view of the present dull state of business at the West, to require their creditors to surrender two years' coupons or interest on these 3d mortgage bonds—that is, the bonds will not commence to draw interest until 15th March, 1861. The Company hope, by that time, to be enabled to resume payment of interest on this indebtedness. As there have been some law suits commenced against the Company, the holders of such floating debt, who make the exchange before the judgment is obtained, will have preferences under the mortgage as against such judgment creditors. The residue of such 3d mortgage Bonds is to be applied to the liquidation and payment of their issue of $234,000 City of Milwaukee 10 ℔ cent. Bonds, and of some $750,000 of Farm Mortgage Bonds, and will give to the holders of these last mentioned securities about 66 ℔ cent. of their par value."

We understand that the substance of the agreement in relation to Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds, as signed by foreign holders, of $2,000,000 of First Mortgage, and of about $1,900,000 Second Mortgage Bonds, (the First Mortgage covering $2,500,000, and the Second $2,000,000,) is as follows:

1. They appoint EBENEZER WAUGH FERNIE, Esq., of London, their agent and attorney in fact, to get possession of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad: amicably, if it can be done; if not, to obtain a foreclosure of the mortgages.

2. WM. F. ROELOFSON, Esq., of Ohio, is made the alternate, to act in case Mr. FERNIE should decline, or die.

3. Mr. FERNIE is authorized to purchase in the Road under the Mortgages, and to bid, in his discretion, a sum therefor which shall be equal to eighty per cent for the First Mortgage, and seventy ℔ cent. for the Second Mortgage Bonds. Should any one bid a sum beyond this, to let the same go, but to make the purchase at the lowest possible rate.

4. After the purchase is made, he, the said FERNIE, is to hold, use and operate the Road in Trust, for the use and benefit of the parties signing the agreement, or the modified one as hereinafter mentioned; such measures to be taken to put the same in order after the purchase, as the owners may then deem advisable and proper under the circumstances.

5. The terms of the agreement, as signed by the foreign holders, seem to contemplate that, after the purchase of the road by Mr. FERNIE, the same shall be held by him for the use and benefit of the first and second mortgage holders equally, without priority. The one at 80, the other at 70 on the par. This seems to have been assented to by the first mortgage holders, because they are likewise holders of second mortgages in about equal amounts.

6. The contract now to be signed by the American holders is the same as that signed by the foreign, with this important modification, that after the road shall have been bought in by Mr. FERNIE, the priority of the first mortgage holders is continued and retained as now, until they are paid and satisfied at the rate of 80.

7. Mr. FERNIE undertakes to act under the power, pay all expenses, including counsel fees, Court costs, and all other charges, and to save the bondholders harmless therefrom; he to receive in lieu of all other compensation, a commission of 10 ℔ cent. on the sum realized by the purchase of the road. His pay to be received in kind—that is to say, the same that the mortgage creditors shall receive.

8. The right is reserved on the part of American holders to appoint one or more fit persons to act with Mr. FERNIE, as an advisory committee, representing their interests.

9. The American holders are requested to call and examine the contract, and sign the modified agreement, now in the hands of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., on or before the first day of July next, and to deposit with them the bonds they hold.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 355, June 25, 1859.

55, 2, 47, 56, 12, 52, 73.

Class No. 356, June 25, 1859.

8, 62, 20, 24, 18, 15, 52, 25, 53, 39, 17, 71, 19, 32.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 353, June 25, 1859.

21, 25, 74, 23, 10, 30, 46, 37, 44, 16, 32, 72, 48.

Extra Class, No. 354, June 25, 1859.

23, 51, 74, 26, 14, 41, 44, 55, 21, 32, 78, 58, 42.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to
No. 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices.

Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

The Tribune of To-day contains
MR. GREELEY'S FIRST LETTER
FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

The Cavalier to Laura.
A SONG OF THE KINGDOM OF NEW-JERSEY.

Put on your bonnet, Laura,
The day is fine, and we
Will journey unto Jersey—
That strange and far countree:
We'll cross the raging ocean
To Hoboken's merry bowers,
And in the famed Elysian fields
We'll gather crowns of flowers.

Come forth—come forth, my Laura,
I pant before your gate;
Why lose the blissful hours that ne'er
For man were known to wait?
My dress is in the highest style—
I've done as you desired—
And the clothes you made me buy from SMITH
Are everywhere admired.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and other Vermin and Garden Insects.

For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Sole Agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Leary & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
Is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE,
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dress-maker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Valuable Property on Broadway, Crosby and Houston streets.—We would call attention to the sale to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. TO-MORROW, Tuesday, June 28, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of valuable property on Broadway, Crosby and Houston sts. Maps at the auctioneers' office, 14 Pine st.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality unsurpassed. The most fashionable Straw Goods for Gents and Children, at reduced rates.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
No. 381 Canal-st.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms, Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order and warranted to fit; Zephyr undershirts, New York Mills muslin drawers, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Hundreds of Young Men are Following with success the trades or professions pointed out as most fit for them by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions, made daily.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,)
constantly receiving, by S. J. PAREDESUS, his agent.
No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

MARRIED.

COLVIN—LANE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23, by the Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, WILLIAM J. COLVIN to Miss ANNE ELISABETH LANE, both of this City.

MORTON—BALDWIN.—At St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 22, by the Rev. Wm. B. Ashley, D. D., of Buffalo, WASHINGTON MORTON, of New-York, to LAURA G., eldest daughter of the Hon. Harvey Baldwin, of Syracuse.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 25, WALTER S., son of Allen S. Curtis, aged 8 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 119 West 45th-st., this day, (Monday) June 27, at 4 o'clock.

BABCOCK.—The funeral of Mrs. CAROLINE L. BABCOCK, wife of Mr. Frederick A. Babcock, of San Francisco, Cal., will be observed at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

SARGEANT.—THOMAS SARGEANT, Jr., (whose decease was previously noticed,) was a native of Birmingham, in England. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, June 28, at 1½ o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 176 South 2d st., Williamsburgh. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Birmingham papers please copy.

A NEW STORY,
BY EMERSON BENNETT,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
ENTITLED
HUBERT, THE FOUNDLING;
A MYSTERY OF PARIS,

which we consider the best tale ever written by that popular author. The scene is laid in Paris, and the narrative is full of the most interesting and fascinating incidents.

THE LEDGER will be ready, as usual, at 1 o'clock, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON.

THE LEDGER also contains:

HOW THE LAWYERS GOT A PATRON SAINT.
BY JOHN G. SAXE

CHARADES.
BY ANNA CORA RITCHIE.

LATENT LIFE.
BY ALICE CARY.

FALSE AND TRUE,
BY MARY C. VAUGHAN.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

COLONY OF NEW-PLYMOUTH PAPERS.
BY I. B.

AT PARIS IN 1816.
BY EDWARD EVERETT.

THOUGHTS AS THEY OCCUR.
BY ONE WHO KEEPS HIS EYES AND EARS OPEN.

WHO BOLSTER UP THE PROFESSIONS?
BY FANNY FERN.

WIT AND WISDOM.
BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

AN EXCURSION.
BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

THE WHALEMAN'S YARN.
BY DR. S. COMPTON SMITH.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, EDITORIALS,
&c., &c., &c.
Price Only Four Cents.

THE TRIBUNE OF TO-DAY CONTAINS
MR. GREELEY'S FIRST LETTER
FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.

These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th st., Philadelphia.

Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.

Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.

Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING;
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English.10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES.
SECRET BOLTS.
Brass and Iron Safety Door Chains for front and basement doors.
Safe Store Door Locks.
Plated Knobs, Name Plates, &c.
Porcelain Cream Jugs, &c.
Boch's Porcelain Goods in great variety.
For sale by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OMIT NOT TO SEE, WHILE YOU MAY DO SO BY DAYLIGHT, THE TWO GREAT
NIAGARAS BY CHURCH AND GIGNOUX,
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS',
No. 353 Broadway.

THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Price $50, $50, $50, $50,
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Gen. Sup.

KEROSENE OILS.
DEALERS IN KEROSENE
Are recommended to scrutinize closely any oils that may be illegally offered under our trade marks.
THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT LEMON,
And it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating properties all other materials used for light.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. [illegible] Pearl-st., N. Y.

AMERICAN STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John st., are just publishing a new series of American Views, superior to any issued before. The patent Achromatic Revolving Stereoscope will be ready, with new improvements, very shortly.

FOR SALE—PRICE $75—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—From the commencement to date of sale. The work is substantially bound in twelve volumes to October, 1858. Address S. W. D., Box 1,422 Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW BOOKS.

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE.
JULY NO. PRICE 25 CENTS.
CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER:

- I.—INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELERS.
- II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—Railway System of the United States—New-York as its Centre; Railway Tickets "Good for this Trip only;" Walking upon Railway Tracks; Our new Railway Maps; Proposed Revolution in Car Building; A Luxury for Railway Travelers; Grand Trunk Railway; Texas Railways.
- III.—NEW INVENTIONS—The Stolen Secret; First Invention of Cast Steel; Type Making; New Counting Machine; Steam Hammers.
- IV. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL—The Kiss in the Cars; Engineering Loan, or Staking Out a Railway; A Model Letter; Trials of a Fat Man upon the New-York Central Railway; An Incident, or the Irish Traveler; Money *vs.* Husband; The first barrel of Whisky that ever passed Liverpool, Ohio; Young America Indignant; Traveling for Pleasure; The Yankee and the Englishman; Heroic Conduct of a Girl.
- V. TOURIST'S GUIDE to the Principal Watering Places, Springs and Places of Fashionable Resort in the United States.
- VI.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR—Showing the Difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California; Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; Valentia Bay, Ireland; and London, England—with Illustrations.
- VII.—APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR, and IMPORTANT RULES FOR RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
- VIII.—A LARGE STEEL-PLATE MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES, showing by figures spread over its surface where the trains in each particular line may be found.
- IX.—THROUGH ROUTES, to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East, and West.
- X.—A list of Prominent Hotels in the Principal Cities of the Union.
- XI.—A Gazetteer of the United States, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
- XII.—Sixty-five Maps of the Principal Railways.
- XIII.—New Time Tables, corrected to date.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

For sale by all News Agents and Boys on the Cars throughout the United States.

EVERY HOTEL WANTS IT!
EVERY RESTAURANT WANTS IT!
EVERY RAILROAD WANTS IT!
EVERY THEATRE WANTS IT!
EVERY BANK WANTS IT!
EVERY BROKER WANTS IT!
EVERY STOREKEEPER WANTS IT!
EVERY STEAMBOAT WANTS IT!
EVERY BAR-ROOM WANTS IT!
EVERY BAKER WANTS IT!
EVERY BUTCHER WANTS IT!
Every one who Takes or Handles Paper Money Wants it!!!
WANTS WHAT?
THE
FAC SIMILE BANK-NOTE DETECTER!
HEWET'S ENCYCLOPEDIA!!

Without it they all run the hourly risk of receiving a one dollar note raised to a $10, $20, $50 or any other large denomination; or they are, at the same time, in danger of taking a worthless Wild-cat Bank note, in which the title of some solvent Bank has been substituted; or even some counterfeit or spurious notes that make their appearance for the first time.

Issued in weekly numbers, each containing one hundred and forty-four fac similes of genuine Bank Notes, commencing with the City of Boston, and thereafter to contain all the New-England States in alphabetical order, and so on throughout the whole country.

First number will be ready July 1, and for sale by all News Dealers and Periodical Agents in the Union.

WILLIAM COUSLAND & CO.,
No. 9 Nassau-st.

LIEUT. J. C. IVES'
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.
36x49 inches.
Sheet form, $1 36; book form, $1 50.
The trade supplied at a liberal discount.
From the New-York Tribune.

The only really useful Map of the seat of war, and is a valuable guide to the student, while almost every other map is a catch-penny and a bother.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
BLAKEMAN & MASON,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

TORREY'S NEW 4-MINUTE FREEZERS!!

These highly popular machines are offered to the public with the fullest assurance of their being not only the cheapest, but the simplest and quickest Freezers in use—producing cream of that smooth and light consistency heretofore only to be obtained of the best confectioners.

They can be had at retail of the house-furnishing and hardware stores generally at the following prices:

3 quarts	$2 50	8 quarts	$5 00
4 quarts	3 00	14 quarts	7 00
6 quarts	4 00	20 quarts	10 00

And at wholesale of the manufacturer,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS! ICE-CREAM FREEZERS!!
The quickest Freezer is Torrey's!
The simplest Freezer is Torrey's!!
The cheapest Freezer is Torrey's!!!
3 quarts, $2 50; 4 quarts, $3; 6 quarts, $4; 8 quarts, $5; 14 quarts, $7; 20 quarts, $10.

Can be had at house furnishing and hardware stores generally. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st., New-York.

KNAPP'S SPRING AND SUMMER BEVERAGE.—Every person can now make this delightful and healthy beverage by using KNAPP'S Concentrated Extract of Roots. A more pleasant and healthy beverage is not known. Sold in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, with full directions for making it. General Dépôt, 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all wholesale druggists.

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS, OR $1 60 EACH.
READY-MADE, ALL SIZES IN CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER,
MADE OF BEST YORK MILLS MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN,
AND WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH.
Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.
Patent Enameled Collar, $2 per 100.
English Silk Neck-Ties, New Styles, 50c. to 75c. each.
WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

WARD, FROM LONDON,
No. 387 Broadway, up stairs,
Between White and Walker sts.

ANTS, FLEAS, BUGS AND ROACHES

LYON'S POWDER kills;
No rat or mouse approaches,
With safety, LYON'S PILLS.
Lyon's firm determine,
Since he first his flag unfurl'd,
Is of all sorts of vermin
To forever rid the world!
So Rat, Mouse, Ant, Flea, Bug and Roach,
On Lyon's domain never dare encroach.

LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, New-York.
Beware of imitators and impostors.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure, side-wheel, upper cabin steamer ILLINOIS, JOHN FRASER, master, will leave Detroit, Mich., regularly at 2 o'clock P. M., on the following days, for ports on Lake Superior, via Mackinac each way:

Wednesday	June 15	Saturday	July 2
Saturday	June 25	Tuesday	Aug. [illegible]
Wednesday	July 1	Friday	Aug. [illegible]
Friday	July 15	Friday	Aug. [illegible]

Travelers can leave Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Cleveland by cars or boats the previous evening and reach Detroit in time for the ILLINOIS.

To pleasure travelers, or health seekers, during the Summer months, a trip on the ILLINOIS to Lake Superior affords an opportunity unsurpassed on this continent. The distance about 2,000 miles; occupies 8 to 14 days. Passage and rooms may be engaged, or information obtained by addressing (cut this out and preserve for reference) L. L. McKNIGHT, Detroit, Mich.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.

This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 327 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co. Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

CAPTAINS OF VESSELS BOUND TO THE WEST INDIES, BRAZIL, &c.,
Should not forget that
BELLARD'S CHLORIC PREPARATIONS
are a preventive and cure of the yellow fever, besides possessing other properties very valuable to seafaring men, and especially on long voyages.

Full information cheerfully furnished by the undersigned. J. B. A. CONSTANTIN, No. 94 Fulton st.

SHIRTS AT MRS. FOSTER'S, NO. 439 BROADWAY.—200 dozen Ladies' and Children's Shirts to select from. Children's from 25 cents to $1; Ladies' from 62 cents to $4 each, the largest assortment in the City. Skirts of all sizes made to order.

LANCE-WOOD LOGS, BAMBOO POLES in original package, Canton Grass Lines, for sale at CONROY'S, Manufacturers and Importers of Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle, at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York.

POSITIVELY READY EVERYWHERE
On SATURDAY, July 2,
THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE!
THE MASTODON OF NEWSPAPERS,
PUBLISHED ONCE IN A HUNDRED YEARS!

The subscriber announces that he will publish, and have for sale everywhere, on SATURDAY, July 2,

THE LARGEST SHEET OF PAPER EVER MADE AND PRINTED.

It will be known as

"THE ILLUMINATED
QUADRUPLE CONSTELLATION,"
PRINTED ON ONE SHEET 70x100 INCHES.

Beyond all question it will be pronounced the greatest newspaper curiosity that will be seen for a hundred years. This immense paper contains more matter than six numbers of *Harpers' Monthly*, or fifteen numbers of the New-York *Ledger* or *Harpers' Weekly*.

A limited edition of

ONLY 28,000 COPIES

has been printed, and it is impossible to issue more of them, as the different pages have all been distributed. It contains

EIGHT MAMMOTH PAGES,

thirteen columns to a page. Each column FORTY-EIGHT INCHES in length. The paper is of superior quality, of great strength and durability, so as to be capable of standing great usage, weighing 300 pounds to the ream, and costing $60 a ream—being twelve times more than a ream of the *Herald*, *Times* or *Tribune* costs. The weight of paper required for the limited edition of 28,000 copies is equal to that required for over 200,000 copies of the *Times* and *Herald*. It has taken eight weeks of unceasing labor of nearly forty persons to produce this

MASTODON PAPER!

Four of its immense pages are largely occupied with

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS!

Among them are the following:

Portraits of President Buchanan, Edward Everett, N. P. Banks, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, Baron Humboldt, James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the Sculptor Crawford with his statue of America; Harry Howard, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

Among the splendid illustrations are the following: Gen. Jackson at New-Orleans; Gen. Scott entering Mexico; Retreat of the Americans from Long Island; Decatur burning the Philadelphia; Perry on Lake Erie; Plantation Scene at the South; Mount Vernon, the Home of Washington; Views on the Mississippi; and a large variety of other splendid and interesting illustrations.

It would require columns to give a full detail of all the contents of this gigantic paper. Among the prominent features may be mentioned the republication, complete and without any abridgement whatever, of the celebrated

MOON HOAX!

as originally published in the New-York *Sun* in 1835. At that time it created an immense sensation throughout the world, and was copied into almost every newspaper—every one for the time being placing implicit confidence in the truth and correctness of the narrative. We could not find a copy of it in any library in New-York, and we are indebted to the proprietor of the *Sun* for the use of the only copy he has. It will doubtless be read by the readers of the present time with great avidity, that they may see how absurd a narrative people placed faith in only twenty-four years ago.

The following are some of the prominent contents of this Mammoth of Mammoths:

"How are Worlds Formed." A highly interesting article.

TWO SPLENDID NOVELETTES: written by J. H. INGRAHAM, Author of "The Pillar of Fire," "House of David," "Captain Kyd," "Lafitte," &c.

One entitled:

"ARNOLD; Or, THE BRITISH SPY," in 12 chapters, complete.

The other entitled:

"HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE."

A splendid Story complete, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., entitled:

"THE WOOD FIEND."

"THE YOUNG TRAGEDIAN." A capital story by Mrs E. F. ELLETT.

A splendid story complete by EDWARD EVERETT.

"A NIGHT IN THE DEVIL'S DEN." A most exciting story by Mrs. L. D. SHEARS.

"THE TRAIN BEARERS." An episode of French History, by Mrs. PARDOE.

"CHRISTMAS IN SWEDEN." By FREDERIKA BREMER.

A Beautiful Essay by GEO. S. HILLIARD.

A Splendid Lecture by Sir DAVID BREWSTER.

A Glorious Story by CHARLES LEVER.

POEMS by BRYANT! LONGFELLOW! WALLACE! and others.

The readers of the regular WEEKLY CONSTELLATION are informed that the splendid Romance of

HAGAR; Or, THE TWIN BEAUTIES,

is continued from the number of April 16, and concluded in this Sheet.

The Publisher does not wish to conceal the honorable pride which he feels in presenting this magnificent sheet to the public. It is the offspring of Invention, Taste, Enterprise and Herculean Industry; it is without a compeer or rival; and he believes it will never be excelled. It cannot be surpassed in its typographical beauty—in its artistic splendor—in its general imperialism of thought and design. It will be the pride of every true-hearted American, and the wonder of the world; and those who are so fortunate as to obtain a copy will obtain a curiosity which they will keep and treasure with the utmost care.

The price of this Imperial Sheet will be

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By the kind consent of the proprietors of THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE we are permitted to supply the retail demand for THE ILLUMINATED QUADRUPLE CONSTELLATION from their respective offices; and also, by consent of the agent of the Great Western Railway, we are permitted to sell them at their office, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. Those who get their copies at either of these three places will get them direct from us. We shall keep a constant supply all neatly done up in wrappers ready for mailing without any extra charge. We have also had some neat paper boxes made, each to hold one copy, so that it can be placed upon the center-table of the parlor, and kept in good preservation for years to be looked at with wonder by your children, and your children's children, for generations to come, as the

GREAT CURIOSITY OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

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The postage on this sheet will be by weight, the same as on newspapers, and will be Eight Cents; with the Paper Box about Twelve Cents. No more acceptable, elegant or wonderful present to send to friends, can be found than the ILLUMINATED QUADRUPLE CONSTELLATION. Recollect, only 28,000 copies is the entire edition—a very small number for the great American market—therefore, be on hand early for your copies if you would be sure to obtain one. Speak to your newspaper carrier or dealer to secure you one.

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GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE, corner of Broadway and Chambers st.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
WILL THIS WEEK OFFER, AT A
GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER AND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
BAREGE AND GRENADINE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SUITS,
and a great variety of
SUMMER SHAWLS.
All of which will be sold at exceedingly LOW PRICES
to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING
DRESSES,
PER STEAMSHIP "PERSIA."
FOUR CASES
CREPE, POPLINS, VALENTIAS AND MOHAIRS,
FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND QUALITY TO ANY OFFERED THIS SEASON.
OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 27.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

473 BROADWAY. 473 BROADWAY.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will open on MONDAY, June 27, a choice selection of Needlework Edgings, Insertions and Flouncings.
Auction lot of hem-stitched Handkerchiefs,
Which will be offered very low.

GREAT REDUCTION AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
IN LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,
LADIES' BATHING DRESSES,
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS, with
LADIES' AND INFANTS' UNDERCLOTHING.
And dressmaking in all its branches in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS.
At 40 per cent. below regular prices.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON,
QUITE REGARDLESS OF COST;
SPLENDID PUSHER LACE POINTS,
RICH FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
ALL AT GREAT BARGAINS,
At ELLIOTT'S (late MACKENZIE'S,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal st.,
Brandreth Building.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Are now offering their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

MARIANO & GENARRO RUBINACCI,
OF NAPLES, ITALY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ITALIAN SEWING SILK bearing their name, having discovered the counterfeiting of their SILK and TRADE MARK, have the honor to inform the public that the genuine article—distinguished by its strength, purity of color, brilliancy and weight, (guaranteed to be twelve ounces to the pound, exclusive of paper,) can be found only with the Agents,
F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE,
JOSEPH M. STRONG,
New-York,
and P. BRADY & CO.,
Philadelphia.
The signatures of these four houses are placed upon every packet of our Silk, and any article sold as such, without the indications mentioned above, is declared spurious in every respect.

RAIN OR SHINE.
The closing sale of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Mantillas, Dusters, Shawls, Parasols, Steel Spring Skirts, Hosiery, Lace Mitts, &c., &c., will commence at
T. M. JAMES,
On MONDAY, June 27, his entire stock of seasonable goods will be offered at a reduction of 30 to 50 per cent. from the usual prices. Parties going to the country will find this a rare chance to supply their wants.
T. M. JAMES, No 182 6th av., near 8th-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in
FRENCH BAREGE ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, June 27,
1,400 FRENCH BAREGE ROBES, DOUBLE SKIRTS, latest PARIS STYLES, in a great variety of colors and designs,
At $4, $5 and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
BALZARINES,
And other
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
At greatly reduced prices.
LeBOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BATHING TOWELS AT
$1 per dozen.
Damask Doyles at
75c per dozen.
Fringed Towels at
75c. to $1 50 per dozen.
And all other Housekeeping Goods equally cheap.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
BOURNOUS TALMAS,
&c., &c.,
In every variety and the latest Paris style, received per *Ocean Queen* from Havre.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
400 Barege Anglais Double Cape
ROBES,
At $3 per Robe.
Value, $5.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C., &C.,
Selling off
CHEAP,
Very cheap for cash,
Less than cost,
To give up the business.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery.

POPULAR TRADE.
250 PIECES BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 12½c. per yard,
(Value 25c.,)
Will be opened on MONDAY, June 27.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has just received, per late steamers,
FOUR CASES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE,
Consisting, in part of
DONNA MARIA, CRAPE DE PARIS, GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES, &c., &c
NEW MATERIAL FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
N. B.—A most superior stock of MANTILLAS and BONNETS.
Observe!—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

AT KINZEY'S, NO. 223,
CLOSING SALE OF
STRAW GOODS, MANTILLAS, LACES, RIBBONS
PARASOLS AND MITTS.
1,000 STRAW BONNETS, 6c., 10c., 12c.
1,500 STRAW BONNETS, 18c., 25c., 31c.
2,500 FINE STRAWS, all styles, 37c., 50c., 62c.
1,000 SHAKER HOODS, 25c.
1,000 LEGHORN BLOOMERS, 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
1,500 RIDING HATS and BLOOMERS, 25c., 37c., 50c.
Great Reduction in Boys' and Men's HATS, Trimmed and Lined, 18c., 25c., 31c., 50c.
At No. 223 6th av.

AT KINZEY'S, NO. 223,
GREAT CLOSING SALE OF RIBBONS, BELTS, DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.
3,000 YARDS RIBBONS, 3c., 6c., 10c.
2,500 YARDS RICH RIBBONS, 12½c., 15c.
15,000 YARDS SPLENDID RIBBONS, 18c.
5,000 RICH SILK BELT RIBBONS, 10c., 18c.
At No. 223 8th-av.

AT KINZEY'S, NO. 223.
CLOSING OUT SALE OF MANTILLAS AND PARASOLS.
MANTILLAS, 75c., MANTILLAS, $1, $1 50.
MANTILLAS $2, MANTILLAS, $2 50, $3.
PARASOLS, 50c., 75c., 87c., 94c. PARASOLS.
PARASOLS, 50c., 75c., 87c., 94c. PARASOLS.
At No. 223 8th av.

AT KINZEY'S NO. 223,
CLOSING SALE OF
MITTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND FANS.
10,000 LACE MITTS, 6c., 9c., 18c., 25., 31c.
10,000 LACE MITTS, 6c., 9c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
3,000 JACONET and SWISS BANDS, 9c. to 25c.
5,000 SWISS AND LACE COLLARS, 6c. to 25c.
The entire stock closing out
AT KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESSES—FROM $5 TO $8. WASH SILKS, opened this day, black and white, brown and white, and other colors, made to our own order and warranted to wash. Also, JAPANESE PLAID WASH SILKS, the first ever offered, in dress lengths and dark colors. Also, a great variety of new CHINESE, FEATHER, JAPANESE, FRENCH AND AMERICAN INDIAN FANS, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable Skirt now in use. No cutting the tape in woven Skirts. 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring at $8 per dozen; 12 spring $11, and 14 spring $14. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.—PRICES REDUCED.—PRINTED Muslins, Jaconet Muslins, plaid and stripe Muslins, Swiss and book Muslins, Brillantes, black Silk Linens, Table Cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS,
No. 54 Catharine-st.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN SKIRTS.—The popularity of the WOVEN EXTENSION SKIRT has induced other manufacturers to put in the market an imitation of the genuine, in which the springs are pasted in a tape made with loops or openings. The goods produced by this method are very much inferior, as the openings are necessarily large, and must soon slide from their places, and spoil the shape of the skirt. Dealers will consult the interest of their customers by buying none but the genuine and original, and see that each Skirt bears my name and trade mark—THE WOVEN SKIRT. Patent applied for.
S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 22 John-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES!
GO TO R. H. MACY'S,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
June 27, 28 and 29,
IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE
Good
GOODS.
Such as Linens, White Goods,
MANTILLAS,
Mantillas,
LACE GOODS,
Lace Points,
MANTILLA
Edgings and Laces.
RIBBONS!
Ribbons!
RIBBONS!
Ribbons!
SPLENDID
Pink Ribbons with Black Edge,
4 INCHES WIDE, PRICE 31 CENTS A YARD.
They are well worth 50 cents.
WHITE
Bonnet
RIBBONS,
7 to 31 cents a yard.
THEY ARE GOOD AND CHEAP
Mitts,
SILK MITTS,
Silk Mitts,
MOHAIR MITTS,
Silk Mitts,
FROM 25 CENTS A PAIR TO $5.
Our
MITTS
Are Cheap.
OUR GREAT
Sale.
OUR
Great Sale,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.
Bands,
CAMBRIC BANDS,
Muslin Bands, in Beautiful Styles.
Collars, Collars,
COLLARS, COLLARS,
Collars, Collars,
COLLARS, COLLARS.
French and Scotch embroidered
COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
Our
GREAT SALE
Comes
OFF
On MONDAY,
TUESDAY AND
WEDNESDAY,
June 27,
JUNE 28,
June 29,
THIS YEAR A. L. 5859
This Year A. L. 5859
THIS YEAR A. L. 5859
Ladies
WE
Are
BOUND
To Make
MONEY
Ladies
WE
Are
BOUND TO SELL
You our
ENTIRE STOCK BY JULY 10,
Unless
YOU
Buy and clear out
EVERY SINGLE
Article
IN OUR STORE.
"Of course we
CANNOT MAKE
Money!"
OUR
Old
STOCK
Be Sold.
WE HAVE
But one
PRICE.
Our Goods have all been
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
At such
PRICES
Clear our entire stock.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY
FOR STRANGERS AND VISITORS,
wishing to buy MANTILLAS,
is now offered
At BULPIN'S well-known store,
No. 361 Broadway.
The annual closing sale,
at very reduced prices,
is now on,
and will be found to include
some of the richest garments
ever imported:
In Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
French Lace Points,
French Lace Burnous,
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Between Thompson's and Taylor's.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS,
Sun Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Fans, Porte-Monnaies,
Cabas and Fancy Articles,
in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
Gilt Cornices, Tassels, Loops, Curtain Materials, and Upholstery Goods of every description,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.

SUMMER MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
Fashionable Styles, in every variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES!—
Printed and Plain Bareges, Grenadines, Challies,
Poplins Française, Chally de Laines, Lustres,
Ombre Crossovers, and a large
assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes, Robes, Caps, Flouncings,
Trimmings, Laces, &c., &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PRINTED MUSLINS AND ROBES,
Full assortment of
CHOICE SUMMER STYLES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING
GOODS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED
to our present very large and desirable stock of
MOURNING GOODS.
Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Paramattas, Alpaca, Tami, Grenadine, Bareges, Crepe Morette, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also,
PART MOURNING GOODS.
Lawns, Bareges, Mohair Crossovers, Challies, Poil de Chevre, De Laines, Chally de Laines, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
And HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS generally
Also, Jeans and Drills for boys' Summer wear.
Just received—
SUMMER FLANNELS,
Baliardvale, Angola, Saxony and Gauze.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
With Shawls and Basquins to match.
Entire suits got up at short notice,
And on very reasonable terms,
by BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANT'S SUMMER BONNETS,
Hats and Caps at WM. SIMMONS' Emporium of Fashions, now offered at GREAT REDUCTION from former prices. The entire stock must be sold to make room for the Fall importations. A large variety of Leghorn and Straw Bloomers Riding Hats from 50 cents to $5.
WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway, up stairs.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR TRADE IN EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, June 27,
3,000 Embroidered Muslin Sets.
(Latest Paris Styles.)
AT $1 25 PER SET, AND UPWARDS.
Greatly below their value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES
At LeBOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS—AT NO. 439 BROADWAY, Mrs. FOSTER'S—200 dozen ladies' and children's skirts, from 4 to 40 hoops, at from 25c. to 75c. for children; 62c. to $4 for ladies. The largest and most complete variety to select from in the City. Competition defied in prices and quality.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

CHURCH LOT—EXTRA DEPTH.—FOR SALE four lots north side of 52d-st., 160 feet east of 3d-av.; size of each, 20 feet by 100. Lowest price this month, $2,000 each. Terms very easy. If the 80 feet plot is required for a church, the depth may be made ten feet additional for $600 extra. Street sewered and assessment paid. Inquire at No. 186 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn and 10 lots, beautifully located in Brooklyn, fruit, shrubbery, &c., (a farm in Westchester County preferred,) furnished if required. Price $18,000, mortgage $7,500. Possession any time; location healthy, pleasant and select. Apply at No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 28.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO-story frame cottage, with basement and attic, No 386 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; contains water, gas, &c.; in perfect order. Also, a convenient three story brick house, No. 226 Water-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—Six and one quarter acres at Fort Washington, fronting Broadway; price $15,000. HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE WITH THIRTEEN acres of land, one mile from Astoria, or will exchange for City property. Apply to E. W. HEWIT, 41 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 260 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE, TO LET.—Houses are three-story, attic and basement, with the modern improvements all in complete order; will be let at low rents to good tenants. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 28d-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,600. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, POSSESSION immediately, the second story of house No. 171 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of five rooms, with all the conveniences.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID lofts, suitable for first-class salesrooms or factories, at 147 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, for five months, a year, or a term of years situated at Scarsdale, Westchester County, 17 miles from 26th-st., New-York, by New Haven or Harlem Railroad, and within 20 minutes' drive of either station. The location is high and healthy, well wooded, with shade and fruit trees, and commands a distant view both of Long Island Sound and the Palisades. The cottage contains on the first floor parlor, dining-room, kitchen, wash-room, and servants' room; second floor, four bedrooms and hall, attic with finished bedroom. Appointments to see the place can be made by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester County, New York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE premises, on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 4½ P. M., that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thomas Hunt*. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GATCHEL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 633 Broad-st., near lower dépôt; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, on first floor, seven sleeping-rooms up stairs. Lot 50x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location, 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET A NEAT COTtage recently built containing seven rooms, situated about ¼ of a mile from the village of Stamford with fine view of the Sound, good water, &c., &c. Most of the furniture will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 230 Stamford Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No 104 George-st.; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY situated on the East River; excellent bathing, very healthful, about one hour's distance from the City by boat or railroad. Apply at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quiet ness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes, which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7½, 9, and 11.45 A. M.; 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, (late of La Farge House,)
Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

LONG BRANCH BOARDERS CAN SAVE one-half the expense, a short distance inland, and visitors the same, when desirable, at Phalanx. All its domestic, agriculture, dairy, and other facilities for the comfort of residents, are available. Conveyance to Branch when desired. Hall with music without charge. Shady out-grounds, with lakelets, free from musquitoes and ague. No bar or its consequences. Free from fashionable formalities. Accessible by Red Bank boats, at various hours, daily. References—P. Manning, No. 54 Cortlandt st.; Law & Boyd, No. 68 East Broadway; Smith's Homœopathic Pharmacy. Terms, $4 50 to $6 per week. Address, or apply to WARREN & LAW, Lessees, Phalanx, New Jersey. Open now and throughout the year. Fourth of July excursionists invited to select rooms.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated four miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the dépô, on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, Room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel *via* Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Wave*, Capt H. Southard will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare, $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Communications 20 times daily by Railroad and steamboat; only 50 minutes to New-York; to let one parlor and bedroom; also, two single rooms. At Hampton Place, the former residence of Gen. Winfield Scott; the grounds comprise about five acres, with beautiful shade &c; within three minutes' walk of the dépôt; good stable if required; dinner at 6 P. M. Apply personally, or address Box No. 227, Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a retired home can find unusually desirable accommodations in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, Long Island. Three steamers daily to New York. Families desirous to obtain a quiet and healthy locality, would do well to call and see for themselves, or address
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND back room with bedroom attached, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house large and first class; gas, Croton water and bath; pleasant neighborhood and easy of access by car or stage. Reference required. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—By a large and first class family; (a private house preferred;) will require five bedrooms; the situation to be below Fishkill Landing; or would rent a furnished house for the months of July, August and September. Address Box No. 1,149 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, with rooms on third floor, to let to a genteel family, at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park. The house is quiet and commodious, having all the modern improvements, and the location is central and delightful.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 199 East 10th-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms and board for gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 111 Jay-st., one door from Sands-st.; elevated and healthy location; convenient to the ferries; boarders few and select; a good table. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR TWELVE PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy, grounds ample and elevated, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Two hours from New York and three minutes' walk from the dépôt. For further information, address WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon's Station, Conn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, to let to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 260 Livingston-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house, delightful location, and good-sized rooms, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 125 Sands-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two children aged 11 and 10 years, in a quiet family. Terms not to exceed $8 a week. Partial board only for the gentleman. Address S. G., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS, WITH OR without breakfast, may be obtained with a genteel family having no children or boarders by one or two gentlemen of respectability. Location near the Mercantile Library. Address, with real name, COMFORT, Station D, Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD FOR LADIES ON BROOKlyn Heights, with furnished rooms, in a private family. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Address B. R. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND-FLOOR ROOM and wardrobe for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; gas, croton and private table if desired. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

PLEASANT LOCATION AND AIRY ROOMS, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES and single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board at No. 25 West 18th-st. References required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH THE PRIVILEGE of leasing, a commodious store, with 3 or 4 well-lighted lofts, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; location to be in the vicinity of Maiden-lane, on the east side, or Cortlandt st., on the west side of the City. Address, stating all particulars. Box No. 1,049 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with 8 bedrooms) in the country, for three or four months; within 1 or 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad; must be near a dépôt, and possession given immediately. Any one having such a place to rent will find a good tenant by addressing COUNTRY HOUSE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, June 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

North River, Hanover, Shoe and Leather, Bank Stocks; Wall-st., City, Great Western Marine, Astor, Adriatic, North River, Home, Jefferson, East River, Jersey City, American Insurance Stocks; United States Stock Sugar Refinery, American Express, Portsmouth D. D., Union Rubber, London, New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, and Syracuse Railroad Stocks; Atlantic Scrip, 1859, Wisconsin School Lands, Hancock and Henry County 8 per cent.; Sacramento Valley Railroad 10 per cent., and New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale THURSDAY, June 30. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when ever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

P. S.—Will remove in a few days to the spacious premises No. 52 William-st., near Wall. Notice will be given of time of removal.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer. Salesrooms No 85 Nassau-st.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 100 Broadway (opposite Trinity Church,) the contents of the Dining Saloon formerly occupied by S. H. Crook, consisting in part of tables, crockery, cutlery, glass, china, and silver plated ware, bar counters and fixtures, chairs, oil-cloth, cooking utensils, gas fixtures, mirrors, &c.; also, the stock of wines, liquors and cigars. The attention of restaurateurs, housekeepers and dealers, is respectfully called to this sale, as every article will be peremptorily sold. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the salesrooms. By order of
GEO. F. ROGERS,
WM. STEPHENSON, } Assignees.

EDWARD S. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and well-selected stock of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocade brocatel, reps, hair cloth and plush; rosewood marble-top centre and sofa tables, side and corner etageres, superb rosewood amoire-à-glace, library and secretary bookcases, mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, solid oak chamber suites, what-nots and book racks, white and checked Canton matting, hair mattresses, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD GOODS—The house contains everything that luxury, ease and comfort command in the way of furniture, glass ware, painting, piano-forte, organ, looking-glasses, fancy ornaments, &c., &c. Sale to take place THIS DAY, (Monday,) rain or shine, at the private residence No. 30 7th-st., near 4th-av., 11½ o'clock, A. M.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, BY PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, on TUESDAY, June 28, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn; comprising calicos, muslins, delaines, flannels, counterpanes, shawls, gloves, ribbons, straw goods, fancy goods, desk, stove, stools, lot of jewelry.
THOMAS MURPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

A. H. STOUTENBURGH, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—SIXTH QUARterly Sale of Unclaimed Property, comprising the usual variety of groceries, iron, copper, rope, clothing, watches, fancy goods, &c., at the Drill Room, over Centre Market, on TUESDAY, June 28 at 10 o'clock A. M. Catalogues at 413 Broome-st. C. J. WARREN, Prop. Clerk.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—TUESDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a choice stock just from ship, of all kinds, white granite common ware, and fancy goods, in lots to suit. Free goods, free sales, and well packed for shipping.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis, children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent, individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson, County Judge of the County of Albany, and counseller-at-law, &c., on the 25th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. WEED & KINGSLEY,
my9-law10wM Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1859.
ja8-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.
d27-law6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

FARMS.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE township of Shrewsbury, N. J., of 82 acres, between the Shrewsbury River and the South River, within one to two miles of five steamboat landings, near the water, in sight of Long Branch; one of the most pleasant locations and the most productive farm in the State; fruit of every kind; plenty of marl with it; for fishing, gunning, oystering; sailing and health, it cannot be surpassed; the communication is good by four steamboats daily, or by railroad to be in operation this summer. For particulars apply to JOHN MILLER, No. 58 Wall street, or to DAVID H. BROWN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 123 ACRES, at Glen Cove, 22 miles from New York. The land is beautifully located, and fronting on three roads, all under high state of cultivation and near steamboat landing, with large two-story house, well shaded; also, barn and outbuildings in good order, fruit of all kinds, plenty of water, &c.; perfectly healthy; good society; if too large, will be divided. For particulars, apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' dépôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. FLORENTINE, JR., GENERAL furnishing undertaker, has removed from No. 59½ Mulberry-st., to 174 Canal-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK

MEDICAL.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR
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DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
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THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book, "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. ETON,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—THIS PREPARATION OF IRON differs from all others, being a protected solution of the Protoxide, a combination never before obtained in a permanent form. It is widely known in Boston and New-England, where it is prescribed by the most prominent physicians, and is extensively used there by the most intelligent and respectable citizens. For Debility from any cause, Dyspepsia, and the various diseases arising from a deteriorated state of the blood, it has been found extremely efficacious. Pamphlets, giving a full description of the remedy, and the remarkable cures it has effected, may be obtained of the agents.

We subjoin an article from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, of June, 1858:

"PERUVIAN SYRUP.—We feel justified in calling attention to this medicine, after carefully weighing the evidence of its beneficent qualities. The value of iron to the system is well known; but it has heretofore been deemed impossible to obtain its protoxide in solution in such a manner as to be of permanent value. We have now, however, the testimony of Dr. Hayes our State Assayer, that a method of combination has been discovered which obviates this difficulty, and that this preparation of the protoxide of iron may replace all the existing combinations of the Materia Medica. It has already received the approbation of several physicians of high standing, while the proprietors have many testimonials from respectable private citizens who have experienced its virtues. We believe that it is very efficacious for the cure of a variety of diseases to which the human race is prone."

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.; F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Frankfort-st.; HEGEMAN & CO., and BARNES & PARK, New-York.
N. L. CLARK, & CO., Proprietors,
No. 5 Water-st., Boston.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations. Dr. R. COBBET, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

Stricture.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon; a sure guarantee against deception.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block West of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, it is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, salt-rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; BLISS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all the medicines needed, for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—HAVING practiced medicine for many years, and being convinced of the value of the above medicine when prepared by skillful hands, I became the sole proprietor and successor to Dr. Watts by honorable and legal purchase of the original recipe, with a transfer of all right and title to the same. Its increasing sale has enabled me to double the size of the bottles, and place it within the means of every one. It is sold by the most respectable Druggists in the City, and at my office, No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st., JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D. One dollar a bottle.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No 135 4th av., New-York. Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S, Nos. 635 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, and Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including scrofulous, mercurial and chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ ℔ Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The subscribers, survivors of the Trustees appointed to superintend the final settlement of the affairs of the late "Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company," have made a final dividend of sixty-two (62) cents on each share of the capital stock of the said late Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, on and after the 15th day of July, 1859.
Dated, Albany, June 16, 1859.
G. Y. LANSING } Surviving
H. PUMPELLY, } Trustees.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. W. FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 24th-st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $500 000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 6, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice Presidents. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.
CHARLES MILES, }

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 36 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds falling due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 1st proximo.
CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859. }

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date. By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859 }

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 5th July inclusive. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1859—THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st, near Greenwich-st, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859.—A dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 6th of July, prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 6th of July inclusive.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$80.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first class City property at Six per Cent. Apply to IRVING & WINTHROP, Real Estate Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON DIAMONDS and watches at No. 8 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.) }
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one-half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—ABOUT SIX HUNDRED lots in the village of Mount Vernon, will be sold for taxes unless paid before July 16, (see advertisement in the *Sun*.) Persons desirous of paying same, can do so by calling at the office of WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 East 13th st., any day this week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., (Monday excluded.)
P. L. McCLELLAN, Receiver.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAIL ROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$3.000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 21 Pine st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT, HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER, ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid over	5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

GRINDSTONES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND MECHANICS
Supplied with all kinds and sizes of grindstones, from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Grindstones on frames ready for immediate use. The old established Grindstone Yard. WALTER R. WOOD & CO.,
Nos 283 and 285 Front-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c. at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS of the war of 1812, of the State of New-York, will be held at the Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the Report of the Committee and make arrangements to celebrate our National Anniversary of Independence, on the coming 4th of July. It is requested that every member be present. By order of
THOS. JEREMIAH, Prest.
ABRM. COLEMAN, Sec. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB, meets at the New Repository in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av., in Room No. 24, on MONDAY, June 27, at noon. Subject, *Summer Fruits and Flowers*. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission always free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee on making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, will meet on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. Parties interested will please attend without further notice.
WILLIAM J. PECK, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d inst.—J. CUSHING retiring. The business will be continued by CHARLES S. LITTLE at No. 200 Broadway, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
C. S. LITTLE.
J. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS. —The public are hereby cautioned not to credit any member of my family or any other person on my account, unless an order over my signature is received from me. JAMES ROWE, town of Ossining, Westchester County, Sing Sing post-office.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days.

The AREY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander,
Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., (Tontine Building.)

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS. —The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10 30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.	Wedn'ay, June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wedn'ay, June 29, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 4:20 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 5:30 A. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck and Housatonic trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATES OF THE capital stock of the Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Works of Paterson, N. J., No. 15 for fifty shares; No. 29 Sixty-three shares, in name of MORRIS K. JESUP. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. M. K. JESUP & CO.

LEFT BY MISTAKE—AT NO. 204 MADISON-AV., on the 20th inst., 6 hams, which the owner can have by calling for them and paying for this advertisement.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:09 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

L'VE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:49 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way-stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859, Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset: 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

EXCURSIONS.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives, on or under the palisade, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company.

Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ P. M. and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS—The splendid new low pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS. —The new and splendid steamboat NAUSHON, Capt. G. W. WILSON, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks, on MONDAY, 27th; WEDNESDAY, 29th; and THURSDAY, 30th of June; leaving Amos-st. at 7½ A. M.; Spring, 7½; Broome, 8; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4 North River, 9. Fare 50 cents. Fishing Tackle bait and refreshments on board. A Cotillion Band on board.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catharine st. every morning, at 8:30 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St David's Island, Lloyd's Dock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—AT reasonable rates to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c.—the commodious steamer COLUMBIA. Apply at People's Line Office. Pier No. 16 North River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One Steamer 235 feet long, 32½ feet beam and 13½ feet hold.

One steamer 240 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 12½ feet hold.

Both in good condition, fitted with state rooms, cabins, &c. Beam engines and boilers in the hold.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

One STEAMBOAT LEVER BEAM ENGINE, 38-inch cylinder by 10 feet stroke, with two boilers, the whole in good condition. Apply to
CHAS W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SHOULD THE READER OF THIS BE A man possessed of energy, enterprise and some ready cash, who is looking around for a chance to establish himself in some good, respectable, safe and profitable business, to such only would I say I have a very valuable business, which is in successful operation in Philadelphia, yielding 300 per. cent. profit to the manufacturer. I am desirous of establishing other manufactories in several of the large cities of the United States and Europe. I will offer liberal terms to good parties. References given and required. Call on R. E. EVERSON, or G. O. JAMES, No. 90 Beaver-st.

$5.000—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE in a manufacturing business, done for cash, which has paid a net profit of from $5,000 to $8,000 per year for the past eight years. A person of strict integrity, willing to devote his attention to the business, will find this a fine opportunity, as the business is easily managed. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address WM. H. WORTH, Box No. 155 *Times* Office, New-York.

$20.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—A WHOLESALE HARDWARE house, doing a heavy trade, mostly Southern, to punctual customers chiefly in the Cities, desirous to sell out. The stock is nearly new; any one disposed to purchase can at once be convinced of the advantages afforded. Apply, by letter, to HARDWARE Box No. 190 *Tribune* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business, with a net profit of $40 per day, on the cash system exclusively. Any gentleman possessing ordinary business qualifications, with $5,000 in cash, may hear of a splendid chance to purchase interest in a profitable and easy business by addressing O. B. Box 117 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $5,000, IN a cash business in the City of New-York, now well established, and the profits very large and covered by the best patent now in existence. Apply personally at the Inventors Exchange, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 34.
WILSON, HEATH & CO.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,500 TO TAKE the place of a retiring partner, in an old-established importing house, doing a good business, and in good standing. Address, with real name, B., Box No. 1,415 Post-office.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE, A RETAIL HARDWARE store, in one of the business Avenues, now doing a good cash trade. Satisfactory reasons for disposal. Address O. P., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INSTRUMENT given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
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Between Spring and Prince sts.

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Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $460.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
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Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVER-STRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, C. SAAR, and many others.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
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J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

A BEAUTIFUL RICH 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, a bargain, best City makers, having two years' warranty. Elegant round corners, scalloped bottom, chain carvings all around, bevel top, rounded keys, rich fluted legs, large open scale, celebrated arch brace, grand disgonal bar, rich pearl plate, and is a magnificent piano throughout, of most elegant rich tone, new three months ago. Price $225. The greatest bargain in the City. Apply at the dwelling house No. 676 6th-av., near 40th st., day or evening till Thursday. N. B.—Will be boxed and shipped, and an object made for cash.

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HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BARMORE'S celebrated Gold Medal premium Pianos, pronounced unrivalled by the best judges and warranted in all respects, at their manufactory and wareroom, No. 348 Bleecker-st. Will be sold at a great bargain, splendid 7-octave Piano for $175; one for $160.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano made to order by one of the best makers, and fully warranted and in perfect order, with all the latest improvements, worth $400, will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 51 and 63 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
"Mark, now, how plain a tale shall put you down."
SHAKESPEARE.

The cause of "Collender *vs.* Sharp" was brought to trial in the United States Circuit Court on the 25th day of May last. It was an action for an infringement by the defendant, Sharp of an alleged invention of Michal Phelan's, patented by the plaintiff as assignee, on the 12th January, 1858, the so-called "invention" consisting in the form of a cushion, *i. e.*, in its being rectilinear and terminating in straight bevelled ends, commonly called "square jaws." On the second day of the trial, (the 26th,) the defendant's evidence had so conclusively shown that this was nothing new at all, that the plaintiff's own counsel desired to withdraw a juror. This was objected to, and he moved for a discontinuance, on payment of costs, which was for a technical reason, ordered, the Court expressly declaring its concurrence with the above view of the facts. Thus, the action was in effect fully determined and decided in the defendant's favor; and the costs have since been taxed and paid. In the teeth of this "plain tale," the plaintiff, with impudent equivocation, states "that no decision affecting any one of his patents has ever been rendered!" Don't be humbugged into paying exorbitant prices for inferior work by a list of pretended "patents," some, as in the case before us, covering no novelty or originality, and some long since abandoned, having proved worse than useless. Judge for yourselves. Test and try my tables and cushions, and you will concur at once in the verdict already generally pronounced, that they are the most scientific, the most correct, and the best. N. B.—Terms liberal and prices low.
W. J. SHARP, No. 148 Fulton-st.

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G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality,
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
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EXCLUSIVE DEPOTS
OF
EDGES' FIREWORKS.

Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE having suffered during previous years from the acts of unprincipled parties who have sold *inferior* goods as EDGES' manufacture, thereby endangering the safety and, perhaps, life of purchasers, besides injuring the reputation of the Messrs. EDGE, have chosen the undermentioned as the only dépôts for wholesaling. At these places, and at no others in New-York, can our genuine goods be obtained by the quantity, and any representations contrary to this are false.

Dealers will therefore be on their guard, and, if in want of our goods, purchase only of
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No. 261 Broadway, 3d door below Chambers-st.
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Our assortment for this year embraces all the standard articles of years previous, besides many new and unique pieces never before offered.

Exhibitions for public or private display put up at short notice, and at uniform prices. Of sale work, the assortment is larger and better than ever before.
JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City.

FIREWORKS,
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, &c., HADFIELD'S AGENCY AND DEPOT, No. 47 Maiden-lane, New-York. Orders by mail and Committees for public or private exhibitions will receive our best terms and attention.
COLBY, TITUS & CO.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire crackers, Joss-stick, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... S. B. DUFFIELD.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
First appearance of
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
who has been added to the
GOOD COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, June 27. 1859,
Sheridan's great comedy of
THE RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. W. R. Blake
Captain Absolute	Mr. Geo. Jordan
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. John Brougham
Bob Acres	Mr. Walcot
David	Mr. Geo. Holland
Faulaland	Mr. Barton Hill
Fag	Mr. W. Reynolds
Mrs. Malaprop	Mrs. Vernon
Lydia Languish	Miss Mary Gannon
Julia	Miss Ada Clifton
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TUESDAY—VARIETY NIGHT.
ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA, POCAHONTAS, and
THE SECRET.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ENCHANTING TRIUMPH!
Of Art, Skill, Taste and enterprise!
CROWDS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE,
rapturously applauding, on every occasion of its performance, the new, grand and
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR FAIRY DRAMA!
OF
VOLUPTUOUSLY ORIENTAL ROMANCE,
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THE MAGIC WELL;
Or, THE FIEND OF THE DESERT!
Now in the SECOND WEEK of its brilliant production, gotten up with
NEW SCENERY!
NEW DRESSES!
NEW PROPERTIES!
NEW DECORATIONS!
ENTIRELY NEW EFFECTS!
And to be repeated
MONDAY, June 27th, in the
AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY!

The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet.

Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27,
KELLER TROUPE,
To commence with
THE SERF.
After which the scenic pictures of the
SIEGE OF TROY and
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
To conclude with
FAMILY JARS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress .... Miss Bell Gear
Stage Manager .... Mr. T. Hampton
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 27 and 28
SEIGE OF ROCHELLE;
Or, THE THREE FRIENDS.
After which
THE STATUE LOVER.
Concluding with the Irish Farce of
THE HAUNTED CASTLE; OR, THE IRISH LEAD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees .... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
MONDAY, June 27.
The performances will commence with
THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP.
Count Idenberg...Mr. Hotto | Blanch.......Miss F. Herring
Concluding with
WEALTH AND WORTH.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
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The Oldest and Largest Company in the World.
UNLIMITED SUCCESS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Tickets, 25 cents; children under ten years, 13 cents.
NOTICE—On SATURDAY NEXT,
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 2½ o'clock; admission as usual.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL,
FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH AV.
THE METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY,
Having secured the above splendid establishment, it having been refitted and adapted for Summer Musical entertainments, will give their fourth
MONSTER PROMENADE CONCERT,
On MONDAY EVENING, June 27,
In addition to the
GRAND ORCHESTRA of SIXTY PERFORMERS
and
FULL MILITARY BAND,
The following unsurpassed instrumental Soloists will appear:
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist; Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, Violin; Mr. L. SCHRIEBER, Trumpet; Mr. E. BOEHM, Clarionet; Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello; Mr. C. BEHM, Trumpet; Mr. A LENTZE, Euphonium; Mr. P. ELTZE, Bassoon.
MUSICAL DIRECTORS:
CARL BERGMAN, H. B DODWORTH,
G. F. BRISTOW.

In view of the fact that Palace Garden and Hall will accommodate a very large audience, and notwithstanding the very heavy expense attending the above liberal arrangements, the price of tickets of admission will be
25 CENTS EACH.

For sale at all the music stores and at the garden on the evening of performance

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8.

No postponement on account of weather, as the hall attached to the gardens will afford every protection and comfort to the audience.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 29, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE.
No charge for children under 10 years of age.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

SPORTING.

THE GREAT TROTTING RACE TO DAY, June 27, at 3½ P. M., over the Union Course, L. I. By Geo. Patchen, *Lady Woodruff* and *Brown Dick*.

Union Course, L. I., trotting to-day, June 27, at 3½ P. M.

Union Course, L. I., trotting to-day, Monday, June 27, 3½ P. M.

Union Course, L. I., trotting to-day, Monday, June 27, at 3½ P. M., two mile heats, to harness.

Union Course, L. I., trotting to day, Monday, June 27, at 3½ P. M.

Purse and Stake over the Union Course, L. I., will come off to-day, 3½ P. M., two mile heats, to harness.

Union Course, L. I., trotting to-day, Monday, June 27, at 3½ P. M., two mile heats, to harness.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSER'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZER,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859.
With Stamped Iron Covers and Bottoms—Tinned.

The only Freezer known which is constructed on true scientific principles.

The cheapest, best, and most economical, requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure and most certain in its operations.

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Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware,
No. 269 Pearl st., New-York.

PERFECT WATCHES,
Made by B. J. Warner & Fred Marshall, of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

PATENT MANGLES,
New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS—Patent Double Wall Ice Pitchers, heavily silver plated, three-quart, at $7 25 each, generally sold by retailers for $12 00.

Also, a full assortment of COIN-SILVER WARE, TEA SETS, PITCHERS, CUPS, GOBLETS, TRUMPETS, &c., and a great variety of first-quality Silver-plated Goods, warranted, by J. C. MARSH,
Manufacturers' Agent, No. 25 John-st., up stairs.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A SECOND-hand steam engine, of about 15 horse power, and boilers, all complete for immediate use. Inquire of the subscribers, at the factory, corner of Hudson and 14th sts., or 261 Broadway, New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. Kilby-st., Boston.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C. —JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer of ladies' traveling and shopping bags, has opened a store at No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 122 Broadway, corner of John-st.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGE. —Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FAMILY WAGON FOR SALE—NEARLY new, and in perfect order; will carry four persons, and is light enough for one horse—price $125. Also, a dark bay mare—sound, kind, and fast. Apply to JAMES H. WRIGHT, artist, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th st., up stairs, or at the stable, No. 110 East 13th st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, AND HARNESS.—Large assortment of carriages, buggies, trotting wagons, sulkies, business wagons, second-hand wagons, and 50 horses for sale. This is the cheapest place in this City to buy. No 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN OPEN CARRIAGE; WILL SEAT six persons; built in the best manner, and ready for immediate use; cost $500. Will be sold cheap. Apply at Studley's Express Office corner 27th st. and 4th-av.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ery of our people—"Long live Napoleon III.! Long live France!" Milan, June 6, 1859.—Alberto de Herra, Massimiliano de Sera, Margarita Francesco, Uboldi de Capel, Fabio Boretti, Achille Rougier, Cesare Giulini, Alessandro Porro, Giovanni d'Adda.

ADDRESS OF NAPOLEON III. TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers: A month ago, confiding in efforts of diplomacy, I still hoped for the maintenance of peace, when suddenly the invasion of Piedmont by the Austrian troops called us to arm. We were not ready. Men, horses, material and supplies were wanting, and we had, in order to assist our allies, to pass in small divisions beyond the Alps before an enemy formidable and prepared beforehand.

The danger was great; the energy of the natiof and your courage supplied all; France has again found her old virtues, and, united in one feeling and for one object, she has shown the power of her resources and the strength of her patriotism. It is now only ten days since operations commenced, and the Piedmontese territory has been already cleared of its invaders. The allied army has fought four combats and gained a decisive victory, which has opened to it the gates of the capital of Lombardy. You have put more than 35,000 Austrian *hors de combat*, taken 17 cannon, two colors, and 8,000 prisoners; but all is not terminated; you will have more struggles to support and obstacles to overcome.

I rely on you. Courage, then, brave soldiers of the Army of Italy! Your forefathers from above contemplate you with pride.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

A circular has been issued by Prince Gortschakoff to the representatives of Russia at the different Courts of Germany. It concludes as follows!

The Germanic Confederation is a combination purely and exclusively defensive. It is on that condition (*à ce titre*) that she participates in the international law of Europe, on the basis ot treaties to which Russia's signature is affixed.

Now, no hostile act has been committed by France against the Confederation, and there does not exist any obligatory treaty for the latter to attack that Power.

Should, consequently, the Confederation take hostile measures toward France on conjectural data, and against which it has obtained more than one guarantee, it would have falsified the object of its institution, and disowned the spirit of treaties upon which its existence rests.

We confidently entertain the hope that the wisdom of the Federal Governments will set aside the determinations which would turn to their prejudice, and would not conrribute to strengthen their own position.

If, which God forbid, it should happen otherwise, we shall at all events have fulfilled a duty of frank and sincere friendship. Whatever may be the issue of the present complications, the Emperor, our august master, perfectly free in his action, will only be inspired by the interests of his country end the dignity of his crown in the determinations which His Majesty will be called upon to take.

GORTSHAKOFF.

St. Petersburg, 15th (27th) May, 185.

THE LONDON TIMES GOES OVER TO THE ALLIES.

From the Times, June 13.

We must believe that Napoleon when he has driven the Austrians from Italy will hand over Italy to the Italians—will unite Lombardy with Piedmont—will secularize the Government of the Roman States—will give back to Naples its Constitution, and accord guarantees for its continuance. We must give our confidence to Russia that when she favors this chivalrous course she also has no hidden object in view; that she also has sympathy with Italy, and, if any other motive mingles with her pity, it is only a not unnatural desire to pour some slight humiliation upon the head of Austria, and to exalt Prussia at the expense of her rival. It is not to be suggested that these State papers should speak that which is not true. When two great Sovereigns come forward to protest before Europe that their policy is of a conservative and disinterested character, and that if they are fighting battles and conquering kingdoms it is for the progress of civilization, for the advance ot moral influences, and not from selfish motives, we are bound to believe them—not, indeed, to throw ourselves off our guard, but still to believe them. We cannot cease from our astonishment that these things should be so; we cannot even yet quite comprehend how the Emperor Napoleon should wish to build up in Italy a form of government which would be inconvenient to him in France; still less can we understand why Russia should seek to give consistency and power and material form to those ideas which must always be antagonistic to absolute rule. But it is vain to argue against the probability of a fact when the fact itself stands boldly in evidence. Here are the declarations voluntarily put forth to Europe, uncalled for by any special scheme of policy, carrying with them no particular benefit to the persons who thereby commit their own honor and the honor of the nations whom they represent to the good faith of the professions which they thus spontaneously make.

Surely we shall not lay ourselves open to the imputation of weak credulity if we stifle the instinctive suspicions that arise while we read these papers, and accept them with at least the hope that they mean all they say; that the intentions of these two great Powers are those they profess, and no more; that when the Austrians have been driven from Italy the war will be stayed, the prize of contest will be won, and Italy will arise once more in unity—a nation of confederated Constitutional States. Beyond that unquenchable instinc of suspicion to which we have already alluded, there is really no reason why these good tidings should no be true, and why these professions should not ripen into performances. It is the real interest both of France and Russia that Europe should be at peace The glory of having resuscitated Italy would give a lustre to the name of Napoleon that would throw a doubt over the possibility of some earlier details of his history. Military success would have consolidated his popularity with his army, and peace would restore confidence to his citizens and prosperity to the industry of his Empire. He boasts that he can commune with the spirit of his age. If he be wise enough and enlightened enough and thoughtful enough to comprehend the intelligence among which he lives, and to shape his acts in harmony with its tendencies, then this is precisely the policy which he would pursue. It has a high and chivalrous character, and has at the same time all the advantages of the most humble expediency. It would astonish all men into applause; it would give to his name the renown of a great historical revival; and it would at the same time considerably increase the influence of France in the South of Europe, and aid her commercial interests on the great inland sea. As to Russia, her interests are quite evident, and are at this moment all on the side of peace. Whatever may be her ulterior objects, her present duty is to develop her own internal strength. She knows that she has wastes and wildernesses to win within her own frontier before she can hope to repeat with success her efforts at distant conquest. Public decency is another guarantee upon which we would place some confidence. In this nineteenth century even Emperors will be held to their public promises. Solemn declarations made voluntarily to their brother sovereigns cannot be treated as idle words, uttered without meaning and broken without hesitation. It is more pleasing to search the policy of powerful nations for tokens of a rational and generous course of action than to point out how a policy based upon meaner motives would be certain to call millions of armed men into conflict, and to loosen all the foundations of civil order throughout Europe. If Russia and France honestly mean what they have so distinctly said, this Italian War will soon be at an end.

Death of Prince Metternich—His Life Considered in the Light of the Victory of Magenta.

From the London Times.

The death of the Prince Metternich at the very time when the sword of a Bonaparte hangs over Italy and the Treaties of Vienna are being weighed in the balance, might in an age of superstitution be regarded as a solemn portent. In the age of Railroads and electric telegraphs it must be recorded simply as a coincidence which acute historians may centuries hereafter regard as too symmetrical to be true.

Clement Wenceslas Metternich was born at Coblentz on the 15th of May, 1773, so that when he died he had completed his 86th year. His ancestors had been distinguished in the wars of the Empire against the Turks; his family had given more than one Elector to the Archbishoprics of Mayence and Treves; and his father, the Count Metternich, had obtained some reputation as a diplomatist and as the associate of Kaunitz. At the age of fifteen Metternich entered the University ot Strasbourg, where he had for his fellow-student Benjamin Constant, and from which, two years afterwards, he removed to Mayence in order to complete his studies. In 1790 he made his first public appearance as the master of the ceremonies at the coronation of the Emperor Leopold II.; and in 1794, after a short visit to England, he was attached to the Austrian Embassy at the Hague, in the following year marrying the heiress of his father's friend Kaunitz. Thus far he was but serving his apprenticeship in diplomacy. He first came into notice at the Congress of Rastadt, where he represented the Westphalian nobility, after which he accompanied Count Stadion to St. Petersburgh, was (1801) appointed Minister at the Court of Dresden, then (1803-4) proceeded as Ambassador to Berlin, where he took a leading part in the arrangement of that well-known coalition which was dissolved by the battle of Austerlitz, and at length, after the peace o Presburg, was selected for the most important diplomatic appointment in the gift of the Emperor—that of Austrian Minister at the Court of Napoleon. The rise of the young ambassador had been unusually rapid, and the French Emperor greeted him with the remark—"You are very young to represent so powerful a monarchy." "Your Majesty was not older at Austerlitz," replied Metternich, with a slight exaggeration which could not make the compliment less acceptable; and, indeed, young as he was, he exhibited an address and a knowledge before which Napoleon might bluster, but of which he could never get the better. In Metternich all the arts of society had been cultivated to the highest degree—his conversation brilliant and inexhaustible, his manners most easy and graceful, his flattery delicate and insinuating. Without much ardor, with very limited sympathies, with no deep convictions, he had a clear head and a firm hand; he could keep his own secret, and he could worm out the secrets of others; and, making himself the most agreeable man in the world, he plotted in the midst of smiles, manœuvred in a dance, and struck the hardest when he seemed to yield the most. He managed with so much ability that when the war broke out in 1809, and he had to return to the Austrian Court, which was seeking refuge in the fortress of Comorn, he was appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the successor to Count Stadion. It was during his tenure of office that he struck out the idea of a marriage between Napoleon and an Austrian Archduchess as a means of purchasing a respite for the Empire. He conducted the negotiations with Champagny: Napoleon was divorced from Josephine; and Metternich escorted Marie Louise to Paris. It was but an expedient; it was a humiliating sacrifice, which could not be a permanent settlement; and in 1813, after the great French catastrophe in Russia, war was again formally declared by Austria against France. In the Autumn of that year the grand alliance was signed at Tœplitz, and on the field of Leipzig, Metternich was raised to the dignity of a Prince of the Empire. In the subsequent conferences and treaties the newly created Prince took a very prominent part, and he signed the Treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. He afterwards paid a visit to this country, and received the honor of a doctor's hood from the University of Oxford. This is worth mentioning, as we believe it is the only honor which he received from this country. He who received decorations from all the Courts of Europe obtained none from the English Court. The only very celebrated orders to which he could not boast that he belonged were the orders of the Bath and of the Garter.

When the Congress of Vienna was opened, Prince Metternich, then in his forty-second year, was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations, and this presidency in the Congress may be regarded as typical of an ascendancy which, from this time, he exerted for many years in the affairs of Europe. When the shock of 1848 overtook Austria, the Government fell, in spite of the resistance of Metternich, who maintained his State policy to the last. A deputation of citizens made their complaints to the Archduke John, who calmed them by promising, first of all, the resignation of the Chancellor. Out came the Prince Metternich from the next room where the Ministers had assembled to deliberate, and with all the tenacity of age—the tenacity of a Minister who had directed the affairs of the Empire some forty years, exclaimed "I will not resign, gentlemen, I will not resign." Archduke John, without replying to the Chancellor, simply repeated his statement, "I have already told you, Prince Metternich resigns." "What, is this the return I get for my fifty years' services?" he said, and the next day he left the city with an escort of cavalry. He came to England, and here remained till the old state of things began to return. Not till 1851 did he venture to appear again at Vienna, but in the autumn of that year he made a sort of Royal progress to his palace in the Rennweg. The old man was never again asked to undertake the cares of office. He held such a position in society as the Duke of Wellington, in his latter days, held in this country; and his advice was often taken in affairs of State, but really his power was gone, and many among us, perhaps, may be surprised to learn that the renowned statesman has lived until now. Renowned rather than great, clever rather than wise, venerated more for his age than for his power, admired but not lamented,—the oldest Minister of the oldest Court in Europe has passed away.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Earl Granville Invited to Compose a Ministry—Fails—Lord Palmerston called to the Task, and Undertakes it—Lord John Russell to be Foreign Secretary.

The *Times* of June 13 gives a history of the negotiations for a change of Ministry as follows: at the banquet of the Merchant Tailors on Saturday, Lord Derby announced his resignation. Lord Granville was summoned by her Majesty on the same afternoon, and asked him to form a Ministry, expressing her wish to avoid any invidious disiincilon between Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell. Lord Palmerston consented to act under Granville, but Lord J. Russell refused to do so. Lord Granville reporting progress to this effect, the Queen then sent for Lord Palmerston, under whom Lord J. Russell has consented to take office.

From the Times, June 14.

Amid the thousand and one rumors that have been chasing one another since it fell to Lord Palmerston to reconstruct the Whig Cabinet, one thing alone, as far as we know, is definitively settled. Lord John Russell has accepted the Foreign Office. This places beyond any doubt, if doubt there could be, the policy of England on the Italian question. Lord J. Russell has ever been known as an ardent friend of the Italian race, Italian freedom, and Italian unity. As these feelings have been generally shown out of office, or when they had not to stand any practical test, they have been as much an enthusiasm as was compatible with Lord John's singularly calm and rational nature. With Lord Palmerston's avowed belief, that had England stood by France in her negotiations with Austria she could have prevented the war, and that even now we must look to the Anglo-Gallic alliance for the final and satisfactory settlement of Italy, Lord John Russell will have as much scope and authority in his office as if he stood alone. It is difficult to imagine a disagreement between the two statesmen. Both wish Austria to admit the fact of her defeat, her ascertained inferiority, and the incurable disadvantages of her position South of the Alps. Both are of opinion that she will consult her own greatness by relinquishing territory which costs an immense army, and still greater odium. Both see in France a better agent for the reorganization of Italy, and for the creation of that federal union which is all the unity possible under existing circumstances. Were the question to be confined to the present state of affairs, the policy to be pursued might be stated in a sentence. Austria is flying homewards; France and Sardinia are pursuing her across the Adda; free corps are molesting her in the North; Venice is about to be attacked immediately, on the East; and on the South the whole Peninsula is rising against her, and expelling her allies and her garrisons. The only advice to be given is that Austria should accommodate herself to these painful circumstances, just as England admitted the independence of the United States, and France has twice submitted to the dictation of invaders. There can be no glory gained by a stubborn, and even a victorious resistance, to the just claims of a great nation, and it is unwise to wage a war where military success incurs a moral opprobrium. No doubt, this and similar considerations will be in due time urged upon Austria by the two Ministers who have undertaken to divide the responsibility of our foreign relations.

War has ever been apt to prove too quick for the diplomatist, who has usually had to shut up his desk and wait till the storm has worked itself out. British diplomacy has been utterly distanced in the struggle before us, and long before the fate of the expiring Ministry had been sealed Lord Malmesbury had nothing to do but contemplate the varying fortunes of two combatants who had taken upon themselves the management of their own affairs. The new Minister will deal with a quarrel from which British interference has been industriously banished. He will have to deal with facts as they arise, and it may be long before they invite our friendly efforts. At the present moment it is hard to say what counsel we could offer which would not be too late ere given. Even did we wish, we could not advise any nation to desist from fighting for independence, to pause in following up a victory, or to despair of recovering a defeat. We could not advise either the conquerors or the conquered to return to the original state of affairs. We could only advise on the actual condition of parties as left by the fortune of war. We have already suffered treaties to be torn to shreds. They are gone, and there is no longer any chance of reinstating them in the map of Europe. For that we have not to thank the Ministry that is yet to be formed. Lord John Russell will find them cleared out of his path as effectually as the great diplomatist of absolutism who has just finished his long career. He will have to make the best arrangement he can out of the materials which fortune may place in his hands, and we only hope that arrangement will secure the retirement of every foreign Power from the soil of the Peninsula.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

From the London News.

We have reason to believe that the French Government is prepared to give the new Foreign Minister of England the most complete proofs of the moderation and disinterestedness of its policy in Italy. It is ready to declare anew, that not only does it seek no territorial aggrandisement for France, but that it desires no thrones for the relatives of the Emperor, or Princes dependent on France. Far from wishing to prolong the war, the desire of the French Government is that it may be short. The war has been commenced for the liberation of Italy, and will be carried on until that object is attained, but only for the sake of the end. Should any powerful neutral—the Prince Regent of Hrussia, for instance—find himself in a position to offer his mediation, the French Government would be ready to engage to leave Italy entirely to itself, after securing its independence.

We do not see how France can be asked to go further than this, in order to satisfy the just requirements of Europe; and until some fact becomes known, calculated to throw doubt upon the intentions of the Imperial Government, it would be prudent to accept these assurances. It is possible to push distrust to absurd and dangerous eqtent. Prudence is a high political virtue; but constant and systematic suspicion, and hostility for imaginary causes, sometimes produce the evils against which they were designed to guard.

VARIOUS POINTS OF INTEREST.

It is stated that Her Majesty, as a mark of special favor, will confer upon Lord Derby the Order of the Garter, and, as there is no Garter vacant, will summon an Extraordinary Chapter of the Order for that purpose. Her Majesty will also confer the Grand Cross of the Bath upon Lord Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington.

The Submarine Telegraph Company are about to submerge a cable from Weybourne, on the Norfolk coast, to Tonning, on the shores of Denmark. The cable will be 388 miles in length, and of 3 wires. The line is expected to be completed in a month.

An imperial ukase, just published in St Petersburg, makes some important ameliorations in the position of the Jews in Russia, and attests the enlightened and liberal spirit of the Emperor Alexander. The value of the concessions obtained may be gathered from the fact that they embrace, as we are assured, all the principal points for which Sir Moses Montefiore asked, upon his visit to St. Petersbvrg some five years ago. They include the admission of Jews into the high trading guilds, as well as into the Russian colleges, &c.

The Duchess of Brebaut gave birth to a Prince on the 12th.

Turin correspondent says the Sardinian Government also declares that it does not consider sea coal contraband of war.

Financial and Commercial.

The following is from the *Times* City Article, June 13:—

"The various statements in circulation that Prussia will soon abandon her position of neutrality caused a relapse in the funds, although they appear to rest on no definite or avowed authority, and are perhaps merely encouraged at Berlin to meet the excitement in the German States. Doubts as to whether a steady and powerful government at home can even yet be hoped for, looking at the elements of which the Liberal Party is composed in the face of a compact opposition of 310 members, had considerable influence in checking the disposition to buoyancy, and it is also seen that any new ministry will be placed at a great disadvantage by having to meet those financial requirements which should have been encountered by Mr. Disraeli in March or April, and which the dissolution enabled him to avoid."

There was no bullion operations at the Bank Saturday. The Daily *News* says the influx of Gold from Prussia will continue on a considerable scale. It is probable that the receipts from that quarter will reach £300,000 within a few days, for remittances will come forward by each succeeding steamer. In consequence of these shipments, the Exchange at St. Petersburgh on London is gradually returning to a point less unfavorable to Russia. The last quotation was 33⅞d. Telegrams just to hand from St. Petersburgh announce large arrivals of shipping, and a material fall in the rates of freight.

The rise established in Consols this week amounts to nearly 1 ℘ cent., making 3½ ℘ cent. within three weeks. The following is from the *Times'* City Article, June 14: "A belief that the new Ministry in course of formation by Lord Palmerston will inspire respect abroad, and, without pretending to establish 'confidential' relations with Napoleon, will conduct its intercourse with France in a consistent and dignified manner, has given increased strength to the funds to-day. The French proclamation, issued at Milan to the people of Lombardy, likewise had a favorable effect, although it is seen that such documents are merely intended to serve the purposes of the moment." The closing quotation for Consols was 93½ @¾, both for money and the 8th July. French Three ℘ Cents. are quoted at 63f. 5c., showing an improvement of nearly one-half ℘ cent.

The second installment of 25 ℘ cent. on the India loan of £5 077,000 falls due to-morrow. Little doubt is entertained that the convention entered into between Prussia and the Rothschilds will result in Messrs. Rothschild being the contractors for any future loan the Prussian Government may desire to raise in London.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Monday, June 13.—A moderate business has been transacted to-day, and the sales amount to 6,000 bales, 500 speculation and for export. Prices steady.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Monday, June 13.—Wheat was dull, and best samples of English Wheat were slow at 3s. ℘ quarter under last Monday's prices; on foreign Wheat, in small lots, 2s. ℘ quarter lower. Flour was dull. The top price of Town made 50s.; Norfolks at 32s.@34s.; American best brands, 28s.; good, 26s., ℘ bbl. Barley unchanged. Oats 6d.@1s. lower. Indian Corn—White, 32s @33s.; Yellow, 32s.@34s.

Tallow Market, Monday, June 13.—To-day the market is steady at 55s. on the spot; 54s. for June; 55s.@55s. 3d. for July to September, and 56s. for the last three months.

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business done
Illinois Central 6 ℘ ct., 1875	70 to 72	70⅛
Do., 7 ℘ cent., 1875......	73 to 75	74⅜ 3⅜
Do. 7 ℘ ct., Freeland, '60.	85 to 87	85½ 5
Do., $100 shares, $60 pd..	44 to 42 dis.	43½ 4 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1 m.c.8 ℘ ct.,'60	80 to 85	
Do., do. do., 1869	80 to 85	
Do., (sinking fund) 1882.	80 to 85	
Do., $100 shares..........	40 to 45	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ℘ ct s. f. '85	58 to 62	
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ℘ ct, s. f., '83.	80 to 85	
Do., do., 7 ℘ ct. con. '64	88 to 92 x. c.	
Do., do., 7 ℘ ct. s.f., '76	90 to 95	
Do., do., $100 shares....	65 to 70	
N. Y. & E. 3d m. 7 ℘ ct.'83.	55 to 60	
Do., do., $100 shares.....	5 to 8	
Pa. C. Bs. 1st m. con 6 ℘ct.	90 to 95	
Do., do., 2d m. 6 ℘ c.ster.	92 to 94	
Do., do., $50 shares......	35 to 40	
Phil. & Read. 6 ℘ ct.'60	80 to 85	
Do., 6 ℘ ct. 1870.........	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares..........	20 to 24	

Latest Commercial Intelligence by the Breman.

Liverpool,—Monday Evening.

The sales of Cotton, to-day, were 6 000 bales of which 1,000 were for export. The market closed dull but steady, though slightly favoring buyers. Breadstuffs are dull; sales trifling and prices nominally unchanged. The weather is favorable for the crops. Provisions are dull; sales unimportant. Produce is generally slow of sale and prices unchanged. Ashes dull. Spirits Turpentine steady.

Southampton, Tuesday, June 14.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* was telegraphed off Hurst Castle (near Cowes) at 11 A. M., to day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fourth of July Celebration of the Printers' Benevolent Society.—The New-York Typographical Society held a very interesting meeting on Saturday night last, at the rooms of the Printers' Free Library, No. 3 Chambers-street. After the transaction of the usual routine business, Edward M. Skidmore suggested to the members the propriety of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of this benevolent society of printers, which will occur on the 4th of July next. He thought the custom ought to be revived at this time, which, occurring on the nation's birthday, would be conducive of benefit to the institution. It was the oldest benevolent organization of the craft, and now embraces among its honorary members some of the most distinguished literary and scientific men of the country. Charles McDevitt and others made remarks in favor of a due observance of the event. A committee of arrangements was therefore appointed, of which Mr. Skidmore is chairman, and a report will be made at the next meeting as to the best plan to celebrate the day. An effort will also be made to procure aid for the Society's library, which, for several years past, has been opened gratuitously for the use of the public.

Five Points' House of Industry.—The Rev. Mr. Cuyler's Church, Market-street, was occupied last evening by the children of the Five Points' House of Industry, and by the congregation of the Church, who assembled to listen to an address which was delivered by Benj. R. Barlow, the Superintendent of the House of Industry, setting forth the great necessity of such an Institution, and the responsibility resting upon Christian people in this City and elsewhere, to lend their liberal aid in supporting it; that many hundreds of poor children, eager to escape from dens of vice, from vicious parents who beat them unmercifully and otherwise torture them, may be gathered into the friendly halls of the institution, and possibly saved to grow up into a useful and Christian life. Mr. Barlow related many affecting incidents of personal history of the children who are thrown upon his care, and gave some hideous facts concerning the lives and habits of the persons who inhabit that dreadful locality called the Five Points. He considered that those who live in comfort, peace and plenty, should remember the many little ones stifling in poisonous rookeries of this neighborhood, and now and then send them a little relief. The children of the House, of whom some two hundred occupied the pews, presented a happy and cleanly appearance, and sang some pretty little hymns in a very sweet and creditable manner.

Suicide.—James R. Stephens, a resident of Brooklyn, was found, at a late hour on Saturday evening, near Fulton Ferry, suffering from the effects of laudanum. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he confessed that he took the poison for the purpose of self-destruction. He said that he undertook to kill himself with a pistol, but the pistol went off prematurely, and took effect in his hand. His wounded hand and an unloaded pistol in his pocket confirmed this statement. He refused to disclose the motive inducing the attempts on his life.

Unknown Men Found Drowned.—During Saturday two unknown men were found drowned. One was found near the foot of Marion-street. He was about forty years old, of medium height, brown hair, sprinkled with gray, no coat, double-breasted cloth vest, sattinet pantaloons. In one of the pockets was a memorandum relative to getting out a summons for the arrest of a Mr. Holden. The body had been three or four days in the water. The second body was found at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, North River, and had evidently been the water two or three weeks. The deceased was nearly six feet high, and was dressed like a 'longshoreman.

Infanticide.—The body of a newly born male child was found on Saturday morning, in the sink attached to the house No. 112 Charlton-street. The sink was accessible from the street, and it had doubtless been thrown there by some person interested in keeping its birth secret. An inquest was held, but no clue could be obtained to the parentage of the child. The body of another male child, about a month old, was found in the sewer leading from No. 143 Spring-street. No information could be got regarding its parentage.

Fire on a Steamboat.—A fire was discovered at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on board the steam tow-boat *Rattler*, lying at the foot of Vestry-street. The damage was about $500, and is covered by insurance. David McGlinn, a young man, was arrested on suspicion of firing the boat.

Carman Killed.—John Tahill, a carman, died on Saturday, at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received the day previous by falling from his cart. He was standing on one of the thills, when he fell in front of one of the wheels, which passed over him.

Sudden Death.—Keyman Meyers, a fish dealer at Essex Market, on Saturday died from apoplexy caused by over exertion. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordingly.

Police Reports.

Wife Beating and Threatened Lynching.—Thomas Reilley, his brother James and sister Mary Ann, were required, on Saturday, to give bail in $1,000 each before Justice Kelly, on a charge of beating Eliza Reilley, the wife of Thomas. Mrs. Reilley was entertaining a brother and sister over a cup of tea at her residence No. 296 Ninth-avenue, when her husband, it is alleged, came in, accompanied by his brother and sister named above, and without ceremony kicked the visitors into the street. They then beat Mrs. Reilley so savagely that she is not expected to recover. The three assailants were arrested and locked up. Subsequently it was thought that the injured woman had expired, and the excited people in the neighborhood made preparations to rescue and lynch the husband. The woman proved to have only fainted, and the incensed friends did not attempt to carry out their intentions. Reilley is a liquor dealer, and his wife has only been married a few weeks to him. A disagreement between the wife and Reilley's mother is said to be the cause of the difficulty.

Extensive Robbery by Burglars.—The lumber-store of Messrs. Horton & Lewis, corner of West and Clarkson streets, was discovered on Saturday morning to have been entered during the night by burglars, and robbed of $17,000 in drafts, checks, notes and policies of insurance, $5 in change and several dollars worth of postage-stamps. The drafts, money, &c., were deposited in a strong iron safe. The burglars cut out a portion of the outside plate of the safe door, pried off the inside plate and then forced back the bolts. Two young men, named Daniel Kelly and George McCluskey, were arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, and, after a partial hearing before Justice Kelly, were committed for further examination. The leading evidence against them is their having been seen lurking about the place previous to the robbery. None of the missing papers have been recovered yet, but, through stopping payment upon them, the thieves will be unable to turn them to account.

Threatening to Shoot an Officer.—George Burns, a railroad brakesman, was on Friday committed to the City Prison, on a charge of threatening to shoot Officer McKay, of the Sixth Precinct. The officer, it appears, was trying to suppress a disturbance in Centre-street, and told Burns to go away, when the latter pulled out a revolver, and told him to clear out or he would shoot him.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Fire—Two Lives Lost—A Fireman Seriously Injured.—At 10½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in the four-story brick tenement house No. 143 Plymouth, near Gold-street, owned by Wm. H. Carey. The fire was first discovered in the upper story, and the damage by fire was mostly confined to that story. This part of the building was occupied by a man named James McGinnis, laborer, and his family, consisting of his wife and five children. The family all escaped but McGinnis and a man named Daniel Alcom, laborer, who was there on a visit. They were suffocated before aid could reach them. Soon after the alarm was given Officer McLoughlin of the 2d Precinct, and James Lynch, Foreman of Engine Company No. 7 and Patrick Burns, Assistant Foreman of the same Company, went to the upper story where they found McGinnis in the door of one of the rooms, alive but insensible. They carried him to the drug store of Wm. B. Ellis, corner of Plymouth and Gold-sts., where he was attended by Drs. Morris and Murphy, but he was past all medical aid, having inhaled the fire and died within an hour after he was exhumed from the building. It was not known that any other person was in the apartments of McGinnis, but some twenty minutes after his body had been removed, the body of another man was found, which was proved to be that of Alcom. He was quite dead. His remains were taken to the Second Precinct Station house, and were subsequently removed to his late residence, in Water, near Jay-street. A child, eighteen months old, belonging to a Mr. Gallagher, occupying apartments on the same floor, was, in the excitement of the moment, abandoned by its parents, and was rescued by the firemen in an unconscious state. It was restored shortly afterwards, and is not supposed to be seriously injured. Mr. McGinnis was about 55 years old and leaves a family. Alcom was 44 years old, and, we understand, had no family. He came to the house, yesterday, on a visit to McGinnis, and they drank pretty freely until nearly 10 o'clock at night, when they both laid down in their clothes to sleep off the effects of the liquor. Mrs. McGinnis at this time retired to another room. In less than an hour after this she heard her husband cry out wildly, "Mary! Mary!" and he fell in the door-way between the two rooms, where he was subsequently found. Mrs. McGinnis immediately escaped to the street with her children, thereby saving her own and their lives. As to the origin of the fire, it is supposed to have been accidentally communicated by a candle to the bedding in the room occupied by McGinnis. The Firemen and Police and Fire-Marshal Belknap were early on the ground, and rendered all the assistance in their power. One fireman, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, fell from a ladder and it is said was mortally wounded. He was taken away by his friends and his name could not be ascertained. The first story of this building was occupied as a grocery store, by Wm. Ryan. He had only occupied the place one week. His loss, $200, all by water. The second story was occupied by Mr. Ryan and Mr. Dunn. Loss, $100. The third story was occupied by two families—loss $100. No insurance. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000. Covered by insurance, but in what office not ascertained.

Burglaries.—Burglars seem to have everything pretty much their own way just now, entering houses and carrying off property with impunity. On Friday night houses Nos. 54, 56 and 60 South Fourth-street were entered, by means of nippers. From the latter house, occupied by E. Day, a gold watch, silver watch, jewelry, and a small sum of money, were taken. The house of R. H. Huntley, Esq., South Ninth-street, was entered a few nights ago, by boring holes in the shutters of the basement window and drawing the bolts. The thieves carried away no property of value. The Rev Dr. Porter's house in the Nineteenth Ward was also recently robbed.

The Late Fire at Red Hook.—The fire in the Hamilton Cotton-Batting Factory, William-street, Red Hook, Friday night last, originated in the drying-room. The building was owned by Alexander Hamilton, Jr., who is insured for $7,500 in London and Liverpool offices. The occupants, Messrs. Bloodgood, Bellows & Co., are insured as follows: On Machinery—London and Liverpool offices $5,000; Metropolitan, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $1,500; Humboldt, $1 500; Hamilton, $2,000; North Western, $2,500. On Stock—Jersey City, $2,500; London and Liverpool offices, $2,500; Commonwealth, Pa., $1,000.

A Reckless Thief.—A few days ago a man named Jacob Cleveland attempted to arrest a man named Jacob Crowyer, while in the act of stealing goods from a store in Grand-street. The thief turned upon his captor and stabbed him, and then succeeded in effecting his escape. On Saturday last the same thief was caught in the act of stealing again, and was committed to answer for his numerous offences.

Accidental Poisoning.—A child named Catharine Pratt, five years old, whose parents reside at No. 12 Prince-street, was accidentally poisoned on Saturday night by laudanum. Coroner Snell held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict in accordance with the fact stated was rendered.

Items.—Two men, named John F. Gordon and Thomas Kelly were recently arrested for burglary in New-York. Gordon says that Kelly is the person who shot private watchman Buckley on Smith, near Livingston-street, and that he (Gordon) and Kelly committed the burglary at the house they were leaving when interrupted by the watchman. Another person has been convicted of this offence, and is now serving out a sentence of imprisonment for ten years in the State Prison at Sing Sing. This person complained bitterly at the time of his trial of the unfair means used to convict him, and said that Buckley never could have identified him unless an officer had pointed him out as the person arrested for the offence. ....There were 107 deaths in this city last week: 11 were men, 27 women, 36 boys and 33 girls; 34 were under one year old. There were three deaths by small-pox....James McCauly, while oiling a machine, Friday night last, in the factory of Messrs. Robinson & Co., corner Pearl and Water streets, had one of his hands wrenched off. He was taken to the City Hospital. The annual examination at the Polytechnic Institute commences to-day, and will continue through three days, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M.....Deputy Sheriff Snediker on Saturday found a man in the New-York Tombs under arrest for petit larceny, whom he recognized as a person wanted in Brooklyn, to answer a charge of burglary, committed at No. 61 Prospect street, on Tuesday night last. His name is Thomas Newell, and he was brought to this city for trial on the graver offence.....The Rev. Mr. Northrup, of New-Haven, it is expected, will receive an invitation to settle over the Lee-avenue Church, North Brooklyn.....A three story brick front has recently been added to St. Ann's Sabbath School building, on Washington-street, increasing the length of the main building about twelve feet.....The new lecture-room of the Washington street M. E. Church is well under way, and will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of September, if not sooner.....The steamship *De Soto* was launched on Saturday from the foot of North Fifth-street.....Thomas Plain, sent to the County Jail last week for intoxication, died there Saturday of *delirium tremens*.

The Courts—A special term of the Supreme Court, Judge Lott, will meet, to-day at 9 o'clock A. M. The Special Term appointed for the first Monday of July will be opened on that day, and adjourned to the 5th of the same month.

Brooklyn City Court.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 6, Waterbury *vs.* Graham; 11, Oakley, Receiver, *vs.* Williamsburgh Savings Bank; 25, Carman, Executor, &c., *vs.* Plass and Mix; and 41.

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[Advertisement.]

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Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The progress of scrofula is arrested by the Ointment. It clears the skin of all disfigurements. The Pills are astonishing whole districts by their cures of chills and fever, &c. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

No One Exempt.—No one who travels upon water, or who goes to any place for purposes of bathing is safe from death by drowning unless one of the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company's garments is worn. This is the only infallible, ready and cheap life preserver ever made. Hosts of garments can be had of any size or quality, (for men, women and children,) at the salesroom No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Pure Water.—Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink Croton unless filtered, which will cleanse it of the germs of noxious blood-sucking creatures, the destroyers of so many children. Diaphragm Filter for sale at No. 326 Fourth-street.

[Advertisement].

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Europa	June 29	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	July 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Ocean Queen	July 2	New-York	Southa'n.
Kangaroo	July 2	New-York	Queens'n.
Anglo-Saxon	July 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	July 6	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	July 6	New-York	Glasgow.
FROM EUROPE.			
Nova Scotian	June 15	Liverpool	Quebec.
Bavaria	June 18	Southamp'n.	New-York
Arabia	June 18	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	June 22	Southampt'n.	New-York
Canadian	June 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Jasper	June 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
Northern Light	July 5	New York	Aspinwall
FOR CUBA.			
Empire City	July 2	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	July 9	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall—J. Buffum, wife and four children; N. G. Kittle and lady, John Marcial, Col J. K. F. Mansfield, U S A.; J. Winans and servant, Dr. Bradford, Mrs. Carpenter and child, Miss Benchley, Rev Dr. Cutler, J. C. Bell, lady and three children; J. Cammet, wife, two children and servant; J. C. Conroy, Mrs N. Gray and daughter, George H. Davis, L. Robie, wife and two infants; J. Kellogg, Alexander Boyd, Miss Boyd, Mrs. M. Hopkins, Mrs. Pettinos, Mrs. Hill, J. W. Holton and wife, J. Bartlett, Dr. McChesney, wife, and two infants and servant; W. F. Benchley, M. Tobias, T. Curtis, wife and child, G. Jacobs and wife, J. Marye, H. Willard, J. Anderson, (tragedian) C P. Craig, Mrs. C. Knapp and child, Mrs. L. M. Cooker and two infants, Miss Bond, J. Bemas, R. P. Lacey, W. H. Sears, wife and infant, W. S Phillips, P. White, A. Holcomb, H. Hazleton, Mrs Capt Van Pelt son four children and nurse, Geo. Yale, J. F. Ware, wife and three children and servant, H. Cunningham, Mrs. Clark and infant, A. W. Stratton, wife and child, John Dillon, C. L. Osborne, E. H. Sanderson, S. B. Johnson, A. Johnson, wife and four children, A. S. White, Mrs. Smith and infant, S. C. Hopkins, Judge Baker, L. Sharp, B. Lawrence, Mrs E. Wells and infant, P. Pratt, J. Bryden, Mrs. Felton and four children, Mrs. F. J Bell, Mrs Shofer, sister and two children, J. Patterson, Eph Horn, S. Shade, wife and child, G. King, W. B. Hunt, C. W. Cleveland, H. A. Brubacher and wife, Mrs. M. A. Howard, J. Eustis, H. H. Grant, J. L. Newton, John Spaulding, G. Wright, D G. Myrick, H. Rhodes, D. Clark, R. T. Purdry, S. R. Williams, W. B. Parker, W. Bloisdell, J. G. Davidson, H. E. Ranson, B. Calpine, Wm. Orr and son, M. L. Derrick, S. Perkins, C. T Thompson, W. Kendall, P. Crane, S. Crane, D. W. Sylvester, Thomas McKibbin, H. P. Queen, C. H. Haddon, W. J. O'Kane, W. J. Dickson, I. Dunning, Thos. Trant, H. Miller, H. Elting, J. H. Hatch, Mrs. Lucas and two children, I. Colenny, B. W. Paine, wife and 2 children; W. S Tobey, P. J. Walker, I Wright, M Shannon, E. P. Townsend, J. Sanders, S. Price, W. Fryling, Mrs. R. W. Chapin, two children and servant, J. S. Tabor, A. P. Woodside, A. McNulee, L. Whiting, Eli King, J. H. Morrison, W. S. Rewis, E. Lamberton, Jas. A. Glass, C. A. Sheppard and wife, B. White, J. Rails, J. S. Maxwell, J. L. Sutherland, D. P. Sutherland, C. Cockrill, S. J. Wells and child, E. A. Gamble, A. Gower, J. Lovan, R. Jenkins, E. Ryan, and 310 in steerage.

In steamship Bremen, from Southampton and Bremen—Thomas L. Barman and family, A. Jeager and family, C. H. Berking, Baroness Von Gerold and three daughters, A. Krische, H. H. Below, A. Henri and family, R. Karren, —— Nagen, Chas Wm Brass and family, J. A. Squarapani, H. Wagner and lady, Miss de Goey and sister, J. Schlessinger, J. Heubach and lady, Miss Arnold, Mrs. Stearns and two children.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool—Alex. Rankin, John Smith, Thos. Moore, J. Cosgrove, William Williams, J. H. Pullman, John Pullman, Jas. Pullman, Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, Mary A. Walker, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. H. Webb, A. Sellers, William Rablings, J. W. Schrimpf, J. Carceaux, Henry Partrick, T. B. Jackson, Robert Copley, Alex. Kane, Wm Graham, John Cock, lady and child, H. Yateosyan and 2 children, James J. Traynor, W. H. Ash, M. Foldul, E. Lamot, Rev. E. Thompson, President of University, Delaware, Ohio; Margaret Lewis, J. B. Monaghan, lady and infant, C. Bodman, G. Bodman, C. Seale, G. Armstrong, Philadelphia; R. Litzen and lady, and 75 in steerage. Total 119.

In steamship Fulton, for Southampton and Havre—Count Penalver, wife, 3 children, and 3 servants, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. A. Gallatin, 2 children and servant, E. Dupapur, C. Savory, New-Orleans; W. W. Allen, Miss S. Allen, Miss Lomax, Alabama; Miss Phalen, Mrs. Phalen, Paris; A. Mataran, A. Tullot, Mr. Chardon and lady, New-York; C. Maytre, A. Sando, A. Perret, John Badun, New-Orleans; V. Terber, P. Schmid, H. Pongett, G. Blessman, H. Barthe, New-York; Mrs. C. Oord and servant, New York; J. B. Bollinger, Louisiana; E. Petchin, New-York; B. Frernandez and lady, Spain; Mr. Hoffisner, wife, 2 children and servant, New-York; C. N. Waldron, New-York; M. C. Ewen, Philadelphia; Mr. Whenton, Philadelphia; Miss Ashnest, Philadelphia; M Pomares, P. H. Ward, New-York; Miss Piret, Mr and Mrs. L. E. Manreau, 2 children and 2 servants, Miss S Boutron, V. Triquet, New-Orleans; R. L. Jones, Philadelphia; G. Jenkins, G. W. Biddle, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. M. Lewis, and child; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Turner, 3 children and servant, Miss Turner, New-York; J. Monner, Miss Monteaux, D. Carlos Gutierrey, R. de la Maza, J. Mira, A. Millet, Havana; A. Gauthier and lady, Mrs. Dunn and son, Mrs. A. Sera, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. H. Roberts, Miss M. L. Napier, Mrs. L. Napier, Macon, Ga.; F. Forrester, M. J. H. Croney, New-York; J. M. Burrows and lady, H. A. Cairnes, P. Delachaise and servant, T. Trois, New-Orleans; C. White, Miss Elliott, C. D. Fredricks and lady, Mrs. H. Senchsenring and child, Mr. Sarret, New-York; C. Ravoux, New-York; C. Hay, Mr. Chaidier, E. Bricoult, Mr. Banber, A. Orlich, Mrs. M. L. Brown, Jos. Lascazot, Spain; L. Pachoub, Havana; R. Forsight, Hudson; T. F. Guion, New-York; Karl Formes, A. Odier, New-Orleans; Wm. Blanchard, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs M. Mezer, 4 children and servant, Philadelphia; Francisco de Lola and son, C. A. Simpson, C. Haviland, Mr. Le More, bearer of dispatches to Paris, F. Ford, E. Operter, New-Orleans; E. Bries, J. B. Pringle, Jr., Charleston; Mrs. L. Terry and 2 daughters, Mrs. Kahnweiler, 2 children and servant, Wilmington, N. C.; Mr. Kahnweiler, B. Meranda, A. Boque, C. Le Cisne, New-York; Dr. P. H. Clark, A. Fornier, Mr. N. B. Kane, Alabama County; Mrs. Blane, Miss L. Preasch, Richmond; Mrs. Brun, Mrs. Howell, Mr. A. Belloe, Jr., Mobile; Mrs. J. Dieden, Mr. Leigond, Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt and child, New Jersey; Mrs. Ann Miller, Mrs. T. Miller, E. Maperrs, Mr. and Mrs. Yznaga and servant, Mr. Herman, Oswego; F. Hathworth, Mrs. Deville, New-York; Mrs. Perret, New-Orleans; Mrs. Strauss and 6 children, L. G. Braiton, P. Bechet, New-York.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—C. O. Stillwell, M. Clark, W. M. Whittemore, A. R. Thompson, Wm. Birk, A. W. Archer, D. Leavitt, Jr., T. B. Nelson, D. M. Tallmadge, John M. Conway, D. W. Moor, Henry Watts, H. Clark and lady, Mrs. J. Umstadter, John A. Graham, Miss Alexander, Miss Hindarberans, Randolph Guggenheimer, A. M. Kanouse, Wm. Church, Phipps Lloyd, Mrs. J. M. Carver, Sir George Bonham, David Messenger, lady and child, S. W. Whittaker, T. S. Whittaker, J. H. Ruckell and lady, W. H. Baxter, lady and child, Isaac Townsend and servant, and 19 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—James Miller, E. W. Drummond, P. Fisher, S. Hirsph, Frank S. Stayner, Rev. W. H. Potter, E. R. Barnes, R. E. Launitz, Geo. Tillotson, A. P. Chase, Mrs. A. F. Chatterton, Mrs. Hassay, Dr. B. A. Kennedy, Capt. J. B Bartlett, W. H. Covel, Dr. J. M. Nash, E. B. Clark, J. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Sorley, Mrs. Appel, Miss Esterbrook, S. Clay King and two servants, Miss King, Miss G. King, Mr. and Mrs Thos. Stone and child, Miss S M. Viele, Miss M. B. Ash, T. Brennan, T. R. Wolcott, David Decker, Jr., S. W. Thorpe, B. F. Hinckley, F. Beacher, A. M. Titus, Major Macomber, R. L. Macomber, Dr. Lingen, S. R. Lounsbury, A. Reich, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Mathews, J. J. Cranagh, J. J. Cranagh Jr.; the Rev. J. F. O'Neill, Sen.; the Right Rev. Bishop Barry, Mr. and Mrs. A Hutching, Mrs. J. Duer and infant, Miss Mary Duer, Master Duer, H. S. Dodd, B. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John Warren and child, Mr. and Mrs Chas. F. King, child and servant, S S. Veille, Miss Brown, Benjamin Howel, and 12 in the steerage.

In steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow—The Right Rev. Dr. J. Payne (Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa) and lady, J. Smith, C. Smith, J. F. Williams, the Rev. Robt. Alexander, Robt. McGregor, Miss F. Jackson, G. Stoney, H. McCulloch and lady, family and servant, Mrs. A. Cuddy, family and servant, D. H. Cadwallardee, H. F. Kennedy, J. Ruthven, Miss Cadwallardee, G. Binns, J. J. Craig, J. Ormer, T. Jones, J. Adamson.

In ship Asa Eldridge, from Elide Island—Mrs. Maria M. Brown, of Providence, R. I.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises... 1 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 43 | Gov. Island. 5 32 | Hell Gate.... 6 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Jas. Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; E. Train, Crowell, New-Orleans, ——.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Barks Pride of the Sea, Urann, Zaza, Yznaga, Dell Valle & Co.; Cavallo, Ekerman, Indianola, J. H. Browner; Clarence, (Br.) Armstrong, Quebec, H. & F. W. Meyer; Salmi, (Russ.,) Ryseline, Bordeaux, Funch & Meincke; S. Moxley, Jr., Holmes, Norwich, ——; William, Williams, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Mary Adelia, Keller, Laguna, R. W. Trundy.

Brigs Hollyhock, Burke, St John, H. L. Routh & Son; Tornado, McCarty, West Indies, Smith, Jones & Co; P. Laccste, French, Trinidad, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Empire, Miller, Bridgeport, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Schooners War Eagle, Hodgson, Elizabethport, master; Oregon, Krause, Washington, Mathews & Mitchell; M. Eddy, Babbidge, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; L. E. Johnson, Day, Newbern, J. Davis; Napoleon, Simmons, Newbern, J. Davis; Viola, Baskell, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Ocean Bird, Lockhart, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolff; J. Miller, Paine, New Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Louisa, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; Telegraph, Rogers, Philadelphia, master; Will o' the Wisp, Hunt, Halifax, McCall & Frith; W. W. Brainard, Bowditch, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Sloops Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, master; Merchant, Douglass, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br., screw,) Thompson, Glasgow June 11, with mdse. and 385 passengers to Robt. Craig. Has experienced baffling head winds and dense foggy weather throughout the passage. Passed several large icebergs, 30 miles to the eastward of St. Johns, N. F. Saturday, 25th at 10 A. M., the fog so dense, hove to in 9 fathoms water off the light ship; at 3 P. M., passed steamships Fulton, hence for Southampton and Havre, and City of Manchester, hence for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah June 22, with mdse. and passengers to Saml. L. Mitchill & Son. Thursday, 10:30 P. M., Cape Hatteras bearing N. W., signalized steamship Columbia. Friday, 12 M., lat. 37 26, passed brig Amoostook, bd. N. The A. was detained 12 hours, in consequence of the prevalence of a dense fog.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Agnes, (Brem.,) Schilling, Palermo March 30, Gibraltar May 9, with fruit to Draper & Devlin. June 5, lat. 44 30, lon. 36 47, spoke ship Harvest, (whaler,) of and from New-Bedford, boiling oil—had taken a sperm whale the day previous. June 21, lon. 67, took a pilot from boat Nettle, No. 20. The A. had nothing but westerly winds in the Mediterranean. Saw, off Malaga, upward of 100 vessels bound W.

Bark Ardennes, (of New-Orleans,) Congo, W. C A., 54 ds., in command of Lieut A. W. Weaver, of U. S. steamer Marion. Has been sent to this port on suspicion of her being engaged as a slaver. May 14, lat. 5 19 S., lon. 17 22 W., spoke Br. bark Golden Eagle, from Cardiff, stg. S. 19th inst., lat. 37 44, lon. 69 29, saw ship Alliance, of Charleston, stg. E.

Schr. M. Rogers, (of New-Haven,) Favren, Green Turtle Key 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Left, schr. Levi Rowe, for New-York in 15 ds.

Brig Milo, (Br.,) Campbell, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Cottrell, Eastport 8 ds., with lath to master.

Schr. St. Lawrence, Patterson, Calais 18 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. E. C. Scranton, Hank, Port Ewen, with coal, for New-Bedford.

Schr. New Regulus, Dayton, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr Josephine P. Ross, Hawley, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. United, Phail, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Compliance, Chase, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Bedford.

Schr. E. A. Elliot, Burre, Newark, coal, for Fall River.

Schr. Ruth, Halsey, Davis, Elizabethport, with coal.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Arrived....Sunday, June 26.

Steamship Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall June 18, with treasure and passengers to J. W. Raymond.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessells, Bremen, via Southampton 14th inst., with mdse and 346 passengers to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichalt. Has had steady westerly winds and much fog. The steamships Canada arr. out 11th; Weser, hence, 10th; Borussia 13th, and Vanderbilt 14th.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Asa Eldridge, Coleman, Elide Island (Lower California) March 5, with guano to Geo. G. Hobson. Crossed the equator in the Pacific March 22, in 120 37 W. lon., and went as far as 153 00 W. before clearing the S. E. trades. Passed Cape Horn April 25, crossed the equator in the Atlantic May 25, and then was becalmed between the equator and 5 N. 13 ds.; been 3 ds., off this port, in light winds and fogs.

Bark Sverre, (Nor.,) Brechan, Leghorn 68 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Simes & Huffer.

Bark F. Deming, Higgins, Para 3d inst., with rubber, nuts, &c., to E. L. Corning & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Brothers, Chase, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson.

Brig Baltic, (of Camden,) Hooper, Grand Cay, T. I., 16th inst., with salt to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Lark, (Br.,) Penniston, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes and onions to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Belle, (of Camden,) Wells, Crab Island 13th inst., with sugar and molasses to Yates & Porter. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig John Stevens, (of Bluehill,) Peters, Trinidad, Cuba June 4, with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters. Experienced light winds the entire passage.

Brig Baltimore, Potts, Port-au-Prince June 14, with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graeves.

Brig Cecelia, (Br.,) Kavannah, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with chalk, laths, &c., to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Bohio, Bartlett, Porto Cabello 11th inst., with coffee, hides, &c., to Risling & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. British Queen, (Br.,) Johnson, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas.

Schr. Florida, Mott, Cat Island 9 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas.

Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Holmes, Cat Island June 17 with fruit to master.

Schr. Hiawatha, (of Rockland,) Hall, Savannah la Mar June 6, with logwood, rum, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. A. P. Howe, Applegate, Morehead City 6 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Hawkins, Camp Pinkney 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. C. F. Strong, Lincoln, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Stewart, Mather, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Firefly, (Br.,) Henry, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to S. Eneas.

Schr. Mary Haley, Haley, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Boston.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, (of Damariscotta,) Hooper, Fajardo, P. R., 12th inst., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. The brig Mary Pierce, for Falmouth, Eng., sld. a few ds. previous. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Vendovi, Chase, Rondout, with plaster, bound to Boston.

Schr. T. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, in ballast, bound to Albany.

Schr. Neptune, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. America, Morris, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Julia, Harding, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Boston.

Schr. Island Belle, Sherman, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to New-Bedford.

Schr. M. Nichols, Sawyer, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Portland.

Schr. Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D R De Wolff.

Schr. Jane Smith, (Br.,) Rutt, Massina 84 ds., and 40 ds. from Gibralter, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. W. E. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. H. A. Rogers, Rogers, Apalachicola 23 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Scott, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hawkins, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Snellgrove, Jacmel 10th inst., with coffee and logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Florida, (of Norfolk,) Mott, San Salvador 5 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. H. D. Mears, Snow, Rio Grande May 10, with hides to master.

Schr. F. French, Loveland, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Elliott, Weaver, Philadelphia, with coal, bd. ——

Schr. Statesman, Allen, Harrington 15 ds., with spars.

Schr. Racer, Pierce, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—Ship Lorenzo, ——. Bark Virginia, from Turk's Island, and 3 barks.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Sailed.

U. S frigate Sabine, for the Gulf of Mexico. Steamships Fulton, for Havre; City of Manchester, (Br.,) for Liverpool; James Adger, for Charleston; Augusta, for Savannah; Jamestown, for Richmond, &c.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, June 26, sundown—One ship anchored inside and one bark outside the Hook, and two barks off the Highlands, bound in. Wind S., light; weather clear.

BOSTON, June 6—Arr. ships Harriet Erving, Manning, Calcutta; Josephine, (Br.,) Thompson, Palermo; schr. Marietta Smith, Goodsell, Eleuthera. Below—Ship Harriet, New-Orleans; bark Island City, Galveston.

NEW-BEDFORD, June 26—Arr. ships James Allen, Devol, Indian Ocean; Milo Soule, North Pacific; China, North Pacific; bark Ocean, Carroll, Atlantic Ocean; Isaac Howland, Hobbs, and Benj. Cummings, Jenkins, Pacific Ocean.

NORFOLK, June 26—Arr. schr. H. M. Fry, 12 ds. from Barbadoes, with sugar and rum.

NEW-ORLEAS, June 25—Arr. bark William Henry, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, June 25—Arr. ships Hamlet, Lecraw, Calcutta; Jenny Lind, Wheeler, Liverpool; schrs. Nautilus, (Ham.,) Schwezer, Rotterdam; Kate L. Bruce, Toledo, Ohio, via Quebec. Below—Bark White Star, from London. Sld.—U. S. sloop-of-war Hartford.

Miscellaneous.

The packet ship London, of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line of packets, capsized and filled while lying at Pier No. 19, East River, on Saturday evening. She had been unloaded, and her ballast taken out, when some casks of water having rolled down on the port side, she fell over on the pier, and her port being open, she filled. Riggers were at work on Sunday stripping her. She has not received any damage, except the loss of her topgallant masts.

Spoken, &c.

Amaranth—bark, strg. E. N. E., exchanged signals with June 21, lat. 37 04, lon. 73.

Ariel—bark, hence for Port-au-Prince, having had calms and light winds since leaving New-York, June 22, lat. 38 05, lon. 73 20.

Capella—brig, of Providence, hence for St. John, P. R., June 17, lat. 26 10, lon. 63 40.

Dunkirk—brig, of Ellsworth, from New-York, June 21, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 30.

Hannah More—ship, of St. John, N. B., for Hampton Roads, June 31, lat. 36 30, lon. 74 50.

J. M. Morales—bark, bound S., June 21, lat. 37 10, lon. 74 35.

Milo—wh. ship, of and for New Bedford, full, all well, June 28, lat. 38 30, lon. 70.

Spitfire—brig, Johnson, from Boston for Port-au-Prince, June 18, off St. Nicolo Mole.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr., June 4, Br. str. Trent, San Juan del Norte; 8th, Br. brig Her Majesty, Liverpool; 6th, Am. brig Costa Rica, New-York; 10th, Br. str. Medway, St. Thomas and Carthagena; Am. brig Golden Lead, Philadelphia; 11th, Am. brig King Brothers, Carthagena; 5th, U. S. ship St. Louis, San Juan del Norte; 16th, Am. str. Moses Taylor, New-York; 17th, Am. str. Granada, do.; Br. schr. Eye, Porto Bello; 18th, Am. bark Florida, from Philadelphia, with government coal.

Sailed—June 5, Br. bark Mary Marsden, Balize, Honduras; 7th, Am. bark Nazarene, Trinidad; 8th, Am. brig Romance, Baltimore, via Nassau; N. G. schr. Esperanza, Carthagena; 11th, Br. steamer Medway, San Juan del Norte; Am. bark Magdalena, New-York; 15th, Br. brig Ann & Rachel, London; 17th, Am. brig Costa Rica, New-York; 18th, Am strs. Granada and Moses Taylor, do.

Callao—Am. ships arr.: May 16, James Harvey, 43 ds. from Sydney; 17th, Euterpe, 8 ds. from Valparaiso; 21st, Carrier Dove, 53 ds. from San Francisco; 28th, Herald of the Morning, 38 ds. from do.; Adelaide, 50 ds. from do.; 22d, Sarah March, 120 ds from New-York; 23d, John Clark, 50 ds. from San Francisco.

Am ships sailed—May 12, Michael Angelo, for the Chinchas; 15th, Palmetto, for Honolulu; 18th, Robin Hood, for the Chinchas; 21st, Euterpe, do.; James Harvey, do.

Paita—Arr., May 19, Am whale bark Mary Francis, 470 sp., 230 wh. Off and on—May 17, Am. wh. barks Mary Ann, clean, 25; Lafayette, no report. Sld.—May 17, U. S. flagship Merrimack, for Callao.

Panama—June 18, in port, Am. ship Vulture, disg. coals.

Valparaiso—Arr., May 11, Am. str. Washington, Welch, 156 ds. from Aspinwall; Am. ship Norseman, from Boston; Am. bark Young Greek 63 ds. from Puget Sound; 2st, Am. ship Catharine, 115 ds. from New-York; 29th, Am bark Scotland, from San Francisco.

Sailed—May 3, Am. ship S. T. Fitzgerald, for Baltimore; bark Scotland, San Antonio; Euterpe, Callao; Hamburg bark Pudel, for San Francisco; 15th, ship Severe, for Caldera; 21st, Am. schr. Storm Cloud, for San Francisco.

In port—May 16, Am. schr. Townshend Jones; ships Revere, from Boston; Duchesse d'Orleans, Baltimore; John Wells, Boston; Storm Cloud, Montevideo; barks Cossack and Industria, New-York; Evangeline, California; Rienzi, New-York, and J. Godfrey.

The Am. brig Volante, from Pernambuco, loaded with sugar, was thrown on her beamends in a gale on her passage to Valparaiso, but arr. with a damaged cargo. The Volante was to have sailed for Pernambuco on the 29th, but was run into as she lay at anchor, and damaged so that she would be detained for repairs.

At Elide Island, (Lower California,) March 5, ship Juniata, of and for Baltimore in 15 ds.

At Grand Cay, T. I., June 16, bark J. Cushing, for New-York next day.

At Jacmel, June 10, schrs. Maria Jane, Crosby, for New-York in 2 ds; Ida Maillard, Hubbard, do. do. 12 ds.; Alexander M. Christie, do. do. 15 ds.

At Port-au-Prince, June 14, bark Clara Windsor, McEwen, for New-York in 12 ds.; brigs John Boynton, Blye, for do. 2 ds.; Monticello, Govens, for Boston in 6 ds.; West Indian, Cook, for New-Orleans in 12 ds.; schr. Sarah Burton, for Boston in 12 ds.

At Rio Grande, May 16, bark Maria, Johnson, hence, wtg.; schr. George Darley, Ryder, for New-York, ldg.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNing, June 26, going from 22d-st., near 9th-av., down 7th-av to Dr. McElroy's Church in 14th st., near 6th-av., in the church, or returning from it to 22d st., a DIAMOND PIN, cross-shaped. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at No. 251 West 22d-st., near 9th-av.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—A SUITE OF rooms, also single rooms, to let, with full or partial board; house in one of the most airy locations in the City; faces the square; baths, &c Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 6.